

## MACLEOD ON THE MAIN HIGHWAY FOR TOURIST TRAFFIC

A mighty project is now being promoted in the United States—no less than that of building a big tourist road from the Grand Canyon in Colorado to Banff and Lake Louise in the Canadian Rockies. All along the proposed road, which skirts the eastern slopes of the vast chain of mountains which constitute the backbone of the North American continent, are scenes of surpassing beauty unequalled in any other part of the globe, and it is in order to make these accessible to the tourist that the idea of this road has been started.

The road, which has been carefully charted, extends from the Grand Canon, running north by way of Lion National Park, the Great Salt Lake, the Yellowstone and Glacier Parks in the United States, on into Canada, taking in the Waterton Lakes through Macleod, on to Calgary and then on to Banff and Lake Louise, constituting the most wonderful scenic highway in the world. The road is already made for most of the way, especially on the United States end, but a good deal of work has yet to be done on the Canadian side, especially between Macleod, the Waterton Lakes and Glacier Park, Montana.

The road when completed will be 1653 miles long and will furnish a good hard road for motor traffic, and will connect up with the main lines of railway running east and west. Mr. Max Goodwill of Helena, Mont., was the originator of the idea and is putting forth every effort to have the scheme successfully carried through. He predicts for the road a very important place in the promotion of tourist traffic on both sides of the 49th parallel.

Another important road building project that affects Macleod emanates from Ottawa, where A. W. Campbell has under consideration the road that the Provincial government term main highways, upon which the Federal government appropriation is to be spent for the next five years in maintenance and improvement.

According to a map published by the Public Works department in Edmonton there is to be one main highway running north and south from Cochrane to Peace River, which will start at Cochrane, run up to Lethbridge, then over to Macleod and on almost straight north through Calgary and Edmonton to Peace River. There are also about three other main roads to be built in the south. The first is from Medicine Hat on through Lethbridge, Macleod, Pincher and the Crows Nest, to join up with the British Columbia system. Another road is to be built from Medicine Hat to Calgary and Banff, whilst the third leaves the Medicine Hat-Crows Nest road at Pincher and strikes south to Waterton Lakes. Of course these roads are already in existence, but only as provincial roads; but it is hoped that the Dominion appropriation will enable the province to surface these roads with gravel.

## CANADIAN COMPANY IS FINANCING U.G.G.

A financial transaction of national importance, but of especial interest to the west, has just been completed between the United Grain Growers and the Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada according to an announcement of E. A. Macnutt, treasurer of the Sun Life.

The board of directors of the United Grain Growers intend to

branch out on a still larger scale and has just authorized an issue of \$2,000,000 at 6 per cent. first mortgage 20-year gold bonds.

Three-quarters of a million of this issue has just been purchased by the Sun Life of Canada and the remainder of the issue when needed by the grain growers will be offered to the Sun Life. The bonds are secured on the elevators and real estate of the Grain Growers, spread over the provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, and the company is composed of more than 30,000 shareholders who reside in these western provinces and are farmers and grain growers.—Calgary Herald.

## EASTER AT THE CHURCHES

After a period of cold stormy weather that was more indicative of Christmas and winter than of Easter and spring the sun managed to break the bars of his prison and shine forth as if he too was anxious to join in the celebration of the Great Event of which Easter reminds us.

Sunday morning opened bright and fair and as is usual the churches of the town were thronged with worshippers. The Roman Catholic and Anglicans started the day early with celebrations of the Holy Communion, and in all the churches there was a spirit of gladness and joy. The churches themselves were decorated with foliage plants and Easter lilies, the brightness and freshness of which relieved the baldness and unloveliness of some of our ecclesiastical buildings. Easter is a time of music and song. Consequently music and song predominated in all the services.

In Christ Church, Anglican, the morning service was fully choral, both the special Psalms and the responses, and there was a choral celebration of the Holy Communion. In the evening the anthem "God Thanks Unto the Lord" was rendered by the choir. St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church. There was the auxiliary Communion service, which was attended by the largest number of communicants that has attended the church for some time. The choir, under the leadership of Mr. W. H. Tasker sang Easter hymns, Mr. Tasker himself rendering a solo, "There is a Green Hill Far Away." In the evening the special music consisted of a solo, "O Rest in the Lord," by Mr. W. H. Tasker. Solo, "Abide With Us," by Miss Watson, and an obligato solo, "Seek Ye the Lord," which was beautifully rendered by Mr. Hugh Black. In the afternoon there was a baptismal service in connection with the Sunday school, when 13 were present for baptism.

At the Methodist church the musical part of the morning service was rendered by the junior choir under the leadership of Mr. E. Demer. The anthems for the morning being "The Conqueror" and "Hallelujah, Christ is Risen." There was a full program of music for the evening service by the choir under the leadership of Mr. J. T. Doney, augmented by the orchestra consisting of violins—Miss R. Thiel, Messrs. W. Griffin and J. T. Doney; Cello, Miss Molly Griffin. The opening voluntary was from Mozart's 12th Mass, played by the organist, Mr. Hodgins. The other numbers were: anthem, "Hallelujah, Christ is Risen," by the choir; solo, "Consider the Lilies," by Mrs. C. Brewster; anthem, "Hark, Triumphant Voice," by choir; offertory, "Fantasia on Easter Hymns," by Mr. Hodgins; solo, "Ora Pro Nobis," Mrs. J. Young,

and anthem by the choir, "With Faith Triumphant."

There was morning service only at the Church of the Holy Cross (R.C.) which consisted of Borde's Mass and the special anthem, "Requies Coeli." The soprano solos were taken by Mrs. Burke, Miss Goodwater and Miss McMartin, and the alto solo by Mrs. Ryan.

## WANGE MEETING IN MACLEOD

There was a meeting in Macleod town hall last Tuesday attended by about twenty five farmers resident in the district. The object of the meeting was to discuss the new wange regulations and to provide ways and means of carrying out the requirements of the act.

There were several opinions as to where the dipping vat should be placed, but it was finally decided that one vat should be placed down in the river bottom near the power house in the town of Macleod, another at Long Bottom for the Eastern section, and the other Sec. 13-7-26 about 11 miles south of the Southern Section.

It was resolved on a motion submitted by Mr. A. R. McFadden that the whole of the finances of the scheme be pooled and then after all expenses are paid each man pay an equal sum after the dipping is completed.

When it came to the question of financing the scheme there was wide difference of opinion and a lengthy discussion took place.

There was a government grant of \$400 for each vat built, but there is uncertainty as to when this will be paid, but in the meantime the work at the vats ought to be progressing, and the only way to finance the thing seemed to be that each man should give his personal note to cover the expenses. The many of the men objected to largely on the ground that they were already heavily involved at the banks, and they did not think their credit should be so further impaired. Especially would this be hard on the small farmer, who had only a few head to dip.

When it was pointed out that there was a penalty of \$200 for non-compliance with the act the meeting reached a deadlock. Finally it was decided to adjourn and meet again on Saturday the 10th of April. In the meantime the secretary will endeavor to secure still further information as to the government grant and when it will be available.

The following are the officers: Chairman, E. H. Mansell; secretary-treasurer, Hugh McIntosh; committee—T. Morner, W. J. Glass, Dr. Russell, M. Grier, T. Maloney, T. Cheever, W. Long, T. Wright and G. D. Rowe.

## FOOTBALL

The weather in the past few days has upset all the calculations of the local football fans. However, when the weather does clear up there ought to be some real good games in Macleod. There are at present three or four good teams in the town. There is the town team, the C. P. R. team and the C. M. P., though we understand that the Mounties are going to Banff to camp for the summer. If they go they will be missed, as they always gave a good account of themselves on the field. There have so far been no matches of importance of late, though the Mounties and the C. P. R. had a tussle on Tuesday, March 30; but the wind was so high that good play was impossible, the result being 2-0 in favor of the Mounties.

## THE VIEWPOINT OF AN IMMIGRANT

(Contributed.)

The writer of the following, Mr. Geo. T. Popel of Calgary, is himself a "New Canadian," and writes feelingly from the viewpoint of the non-Anglo Saxon, and a very interesting story he tells.

I dare to express the opinion of "Non-Anglo Saxon" to you readers, believing that you, omitting my mistakes in English, will find some interest in reading these few lines of mine.

We, the immigrants from Europe, came to this country to live, some of us temporarily, but a great majority of us permanently, so we become de facto the part-takers in building up the great nation of Canada.

We left behind us poverty, misery, oppression and slavery. We were looking for a better future in this "Land of Promise." We came here penniless, ignorant, most of us illiterate. The only fortune we brought with us was our strong, healthy bodies, big muscles and willingness to work among the worst conditions, will ingness to do the hardest work for the lowest wages.

Canada, likely, was glad to meet us, the strangers in picturesque costumes, but, being too busy with her own business, paid not very much attention to making us, the future citizens, good and intelligent Canadians. She gave us up in whatever conditions we might meet. The government gave us the land, and, evidently to please us, settled us in big colonies of outlaws, where we lived "our own life," knowing very little about our neighbors—the English-speaking people.

The capitalists were very fond of us—when they needed the cheapest laborers in the world. The union workers were the good "comrades" for us when it was necessary to create the ignorant radicalism, disturbance or aimless strike, but the rest of the time—we were for them the "bohunks" of the Middle Europe, "Clack men," "sheepskin people," etc.—abusive nicknames.

The slums of the big cities in a few years educated many of us. We were able to swear with the ease of the "natural born," use thousands of the "slang" words, drink, gamble, bet and take an active part in crime and vice of all kinds and spend money easily.

The "free" country of Canada gave us the right to become naturalized citizens in three years' time, without even asking us if we understood the value of this naturalization or if we were qualified to be naturalized. Leading political parties taught us how to sell our "vote" for good "Scotch," a large cigar, or even a good automobile ride during an election campaign. The Socialists, I.W.W., all kinds of "red" radicals gave us their "honest" and "friendly" hands to fight the "capitalist" for "life and death."

This is only a cloudy picture just passing by, of the conditions in which we, ignorant of politics, economics, labor movement, and of the whole state of affairs in this country, found ourselves in a very short time.

It seemed that nobody was caring for us, nobody was heartily stretching his arm toward us, to lead.

But in this very moment the Protestant church of Canada came to our rescue. She sent to us our missionaries, who taught us a better Christian life and manners, who freed us from the superstitions of our "home" religions which we brought as a heritage of our fathers here from the native lands. She built for us schools, homes, hospitals, reading halls,

social centres, she supplied us with books, periodicals in our own language; she gave us teachers, social workers, doctors, nurses; she sent thousands of our children to school, giving them the stipends during their studies, and hundreds of them now are ministers, doctors, lawyers and teachers. She gave our children "clubs," kindergarten, recreation places; she opened for the illiterate adults "night classes" to study the English language. Local missionaries kept open "free employment offices," "information bureaus," setting "jobs" for the needy ones, and directing thousands of the people to the proper persons and places, protecting them in this way from the cheaters and other dishonest persons "high" and "low." Neglected immigrant women have been organized by local "W.M.S." in Christian and patriotic organizations. In many places, regular "Mothers' Meetings" have been conducted where poor mothers had a chance to hear "how to take care of themselves and their children." Many very interesting lectures have been given by the local missionaries on the subjects of science, patriotism, good citizenship, and on the other very important items every Canadian should know.

Christian! Do you believe that the Church and only the Church undertook to do the best for us and make us enthusiastic Canadians? The Church and only the Church showed us the best side of Canadian life. The Church and only the Church with her wonderful program of real brotherhood, sublime humanity, and Christian equality stood by us and civilized us. And now in the "Forward Movement" every true Christian has to do his very best in supporting this campaign; he must give his whole energy and strength in conducting this movement to the successful end. Spiritual regeneration, noble enthusiasm and self-sacrifice—this is the cry of the Christian church today!

Self-denying men and women, zealous workers in God's vineyard, means to lead the work—this is the program in which the church asks us all to participate.

In this great period of the social reconstruction of the whole world, when "all try and fail" to better the life of humanity, give a fair chance to your Church; give yourself up to the leadership of Jesus; open your heart and mind to the heavenly teaching of your Master; surrender your body to the Church, and you will see! You will see the complete regeneration of mankind. You will see the splendid conditions of living also in our Canada, where the Christian doctrine of brotherhood will dissolve the disputes between capital and labor. If you are a red-blooded Christian you will go to meet the necessities of the Church, you will open your heart to this, God's work. You will help to show the ideas of the loving Jesus all over the world; you will recognize the rights of the Church in her divine power and give yourself up to her leadership. Do this and you will see the happiness and prosperity of the world and your own salvation.

Christian! Are you going to give your willingness and co-operation boldly, without hesitation, to your Church in this great moment of the reconstruction? If so, God bless you, my dear brother. I know you will.

(Sgd.) GEO. T. POPEL.

"Did you order ham and eggs?" asked the hotel waiter. "Certainly not; I humbly requested them."

## T. PARKER AT THE MACLEOD CLUB

According to a local paper a meeting of a "large number of leading citizens" met recently at the Macleod club, to listen to an address from one Parker of Cranbrook, B.C., on the subject of prohibition, and to send at the said Parker's "request" a congratulatory message to Mr. T. Kemmiss, member for Pincher Creek, and also to the member for Cochrane, to congratulate them upon the stand they took in regard to the discussion on the Alberta Liquor Act, which took place in the legislature in Edmonton last week.

Beyond giving the name of the chairman, whose position on this subject is well known to every citizen in Macleod, the reporter does not give one name of the "large number" who attended the meeting. Is that because those who attended are so modest that they do not like to place in the public print, or is it because they are so ashamed of the cause they espoused that they are afraid for the public to know who they were? We have no hesitation in saying that the meeting was not large, nor was it in any way a meeting that represented the feeling of the majority of the citizens of Macleod.

As for Mr. Parker's address, he advances the same old worn-out argument, that we have listened to over and over again; but there is one thing in his address that strikes us as being rather funny. He says, "Why should the people of Edmonton and Calgary dictate to the rest of the province. What we should do . . . ." Yet he, a stranger not only to Edmonton and Calgary, but also to Macleod and the "rest of the province," has the gall and the nerve to come over from B.C. to dictate to citizens of Alberta—where he has no vote—what they should do; for, according to the report, it was at his suggestion that the telegram was sent. "I propose that the following wire be sent to Mr. Kemmiss."

Since when have the citizens of Macleod yielded the right to determine their own policy upon this or any other matter to a stranger from Cranbrook, B.C.?

We notice that this man Parker still carries the same old stock-in-trade of the booze gang—that is, having no argument, he abuses his opponents by calling them hypocrites, fanatics, and vicious—but he does pay his opponents one compliment which is worth noting. He says that "the prohibitionists are solid and united and are all working for one aim."

The present liquor law may not be perfect; its administration may be faulty in many ways; but if the principle of prohibition is right neither Mr. Parker of B.C. nor any other body of booze-fighters can stop it—and we venture to think that neither Mr. Kemmis of Pincher Creek or Mr. Moore of Cochrane will attach any great importance to a message sent at the dictation of an outsider and which does not represent the feeling of the better class of their constituents.

MACLEOD CITIZEN.

## U. F. A. MEETING

A meeting of the shareholders was held on Tuesday afternoon when several matters of importance were brought before the members, but it was felt that the questions to be decided were of such a nature as to demand a larger attendance than there was at that meeting, so it was decided to adjourn until Saturday April 17th and to get if possible a full attendance of shareholders.



## THE LATEST IN SPRING MILLINERY MY STOCK IS COMPLETE

HATS AND MOTOR BONNETS  
LACY BRIMS AND FLOWERY TRIMS  
WILD FLOWERS IN PROFUSION

Tailored street models and pattern hats with much coloring are the vogue. I have a full stock of all the latest models and shapes.

### RIMMINGS

CELLOPHANE, THE LATEST -- FEATHERS & WINGS -- GEORGETTE, CREPE

This is the season of laces and finelines—phantom filmy effects.

### MISS ALEXANDER

IN THE HUDSON'S BAY STORE, MACLEOD

Eyestrain causes that worried discontented appearance, marring otherwise beautiful features. We adapt glasses that relieve.

R. W. RUSSELL  
OPTICIAN



## TO OUR COUNTRY READERS

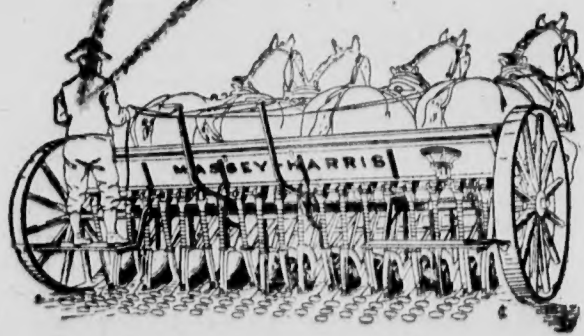
It is the intention of The Times management to make this paper interesting to farmers of this district—to publish country district news—and to give the views of farming interests on public matters by publication of letters along these lines from leaders of thought in the rural districts. The farming interests will receive a square deal from The Times and in return are urged to support the paper by sending in their subscriptions.

## FARMERS, ORDER NOW!

### MASSEY HARRIS IMPLEMENTS FOR SPRING WORK

SEE the No. 11 STEEL GRAIN BOX SEED DRILL  
THE BEST ON THE MARKET

Built on solid, substantial all steel frame; easy running, light draft—the greatest improvement in many years in Grain drills is the STEEL BOX, which places the Massey Harris in a CLASS BY ITSELF, and the PRICE IS RIGHT.



INSPECTION INVITED, WAREHOUSE, MACLEOD

R. J. E. GARDINER, AGENT



### BOYS ARE ROUGH ON SHOES

That is, real boys are. But every time your son rips the sole of his shoe or does any other damage to it, don't think you have to buy him a new pair. Send the wounded shoe here and our machines will fix them so they'll be as good as ever. Why buy new shoes when there is no need?

J. A. LEMIRE

## CARTER'S TESTED SEEDS

K. A. Y. REALTY CO.  
New Stock of Plants in  
Wednesday.

Hospital Aid dance April 12.

Card party and dance, April 12, in the Town Hall, under the auspices of Hospital Aid.

Dr. Kirk, having moved into his new residence, has now only one phone, No. 58.

Inspector and Mrs. McDonald of the R.C.M.P. are visiting in Blairmore this week.

Mr. Hutchings of the Great West Saddlery Co., Calgary, was in Macleod this week on business.

Rev. W. A. Lewis left on Monday for Edmonton to attend a meeting of the Alberta Missionary committee.

Mr. Stevens of the Bank of Montreal staff, High River, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Embury during the Easter holidays.

Miss Edith Thewlis returned last Wednesday from Calgary, where she has completed a commercial course at Mount Royal college.

Mr. J. M. Rothney of Macleod has left for Medicine Hat, where he has been appointed vice-principal of the Connaught school. Mr. Rothney is highly commended from the Normal school, where he graduated in 1919.

A farmer living 15 miles south of Town tells us he has made 40 trips into Macleod for feed since last fall. This means 1200 miles for man and team, and many days this past winter the weather has been fit for neither man or beast to be out.

The Parker meeting at the Club! Who was there? Was it a representative meeting? There were no officers of any fraternal society; none of the local clergy, no representative of the Hospital Board, Town Council, Mounted Police, nor any other organized and recognized society in the town. Who was there? Whom did they represent?

Mr. Joe Sanderson, manager for Pat Burns' Meat Market, is leaving this week for Rochester, Minn., to consult with the Mayo Bros. Mr. Sanderson has been a sufferer from some inward trouble, and his many friends in Macleod hope to see him back again in a short while completely restored to health.

Mrs. W. Garland Foster of Nelson, B. C., is the first woman to sit in a Dominion convention of the G.W.V.A. Mrs. Foster served during the war as a nursing sister and since her return has taken in returned soldiers' problems, and is now vice-president of the Nelson branch G.W.V.A., which body she represented at the Dominion convention held in Montreal recently.

## REFUSAL OF U.S. IS NO DISASTER

LONDON, April 3.—I must confess I do not see any great disaster to mankind in the refusal of the United States to come into the present league or honor the treaty of Versailles. The United States, and for that matter the better elements of French and English entered the great war to put an end to militarism. Germany was the enemy, not because it was Germany, but because it was militarist and imperialist. Directly Germany, Austria and Bulgaria laid down their arms, submitted to disarmament and became republics they were entitled to participate in discussions as to the future of Europe and their own penalization equally with the conquerors and with the newly liberated peoples.

The British empire is too vast and too far-reaching a system to remain out of any process of world reconstruction. Its subject peoples have been considered and heard in any replanning of world; its navy has to be brought into the world scheme for control of armaments, and if the world is indeed to become one of peace then it is impossible to have one part of the world within the ring or fence of the Monroe doctrine, cut off from the responsibilities of the federal world and commonwealth. Until the political imaginations of the peoples of Great Britain and the United States are educated up to these vast changes the outlook for any league that may be contrived, will be more or less of a sham, a polite name for an entente of this and that and the other power against the rest of the world.

### Does Not Go Far Enough

In the long run I believe the peoples of Europe, the United States, India and China, will come to realize the need and the righteousness of a world law upheld by a world authority representing mankind. I believe that realization is already at the back of countless minds. They decline to present the league, not because of its infringement of sovereignty, but because of insufficient infringement of sovereignty. It is not good enough, not strong enough; it will not carry us where we want to go. If you want to fly across the Atlantic there is no use starting in a machine with sufficient fuel to get half way over. So the United States stands out and waits. It is, I am convinced, an extremely wholesome thing for aggressive Imperialistic Britain in Mesopotamia, France in Syria, Italy in Albania, that America should so stand out and wait. It creates just that lonely cold feeling the aggressive imperialist needs.

When Europe, by which I mean Great Britain, France, Germany (with Austria, Russia, Italy and Spain as the principal figures), can agree upon a scheme that is not simply a scheme for the partition of Asia and Africa—and by 1922 they ought to be chastened to the pitch of such an agreement—I have no doubt that they will find people of the United States very ready and willing to come into the brotherhood.

## FRIENDSHIP

Does not necessarily cease when business begins, even in the Garage or Battery Station. Open and above-board business methods, combined with accurate work and efficient service, make for friendship and satisfaction. Along these lines we operate the

### SERVICE GARAGE

Perhaps you do not need our services at present. Call on us anyway and get acquainted. Investigate our work in its results.

See our repair depot, operated on entirely new principles, and judge if we can satisfy you as we have others.

"ASK THE MAN WHO DEALS WITH US."

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Day and Night Service.

AUTO LIVERY PHONE 352  
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## MACLEOD MOTOR SALES

FORD CARS, FORD PARTS, FORDSON TRACTORS

OLIVER TRACTOR PLOWS

which cost no more than a 2-furrow horse plow. If it is a matter of finance with you this is the outfit for you to buy, as it costs only half what most other makes of tractors and plows cost, and will do the same work.

We have installed a burning-in outfit for all makes of motors, so can assure you your car will be ready to run before it leaves the shop. We have put in extra air tank so that we can give better Sunday service. Livery—all trains met if advised.

Accessories, Livery and 24-Hour Daily Service

MACLEOD CO-OPP. GARAGE ASSOC., LTD.

F. A. ADAMS - - - - - MANAGER

WINDOW GLASS,  
PUTTY, PAINTS,  
OILS, VARNISH



IN STOCK

"KILL 'EM QUICK" GOPHER POISON — AND  
CURRIE'S GOPHER KILLER POISON GAS.

W. G. ANDREWS, HARDWARE, MACLEOD

NOW IS THE TIME TO  
SUBSCRIBE FOR THE TIMES

W. K. MACKIE  
BOOT AND SHOE

Dig up the shoes that you could use if they were put in shape—  
Our lightning stitch is one from which no leather can escape.  
Come in and see the shoes that we can straighten strong and true.  
Tans made black—no leave no crack—and old ones look like new.  
Our price is right; we treat you white; our patrons never roar.  
Real soles—old pard, just keep this card; it points toward our door.

NEXT TOWN HALL

## SIMPLE AND EASY



are the "Rules for Beauty." Keep the body clean and healthy and then aid nature by using our toilet goods—keep the health and beauty up to the mark. Simple, isn't it? And not at all expensive, as you'll learn when you call.

A. D. FERGUSON, THE REXALL STORE



## RATIONING LIQUOR BY GOVERNMENT IS RECOMMENDATION

EDMONTON, March 30.—"I would strongly recommend that the sale of liquor should be placed entirely under government control," is one of the striking state-

ments in the annual report of the provincial police department issued over the written signature of S. W. C. Brown, superintendent of police and bearing the type-written signature of A. Cuddy, commissioner.

This statement is contained in a review of the difficulties the provincial police found in enforcing the act during the last year. "I have been informed," continues

the statement, "by people who intend going into the liquor business if permitted, that as far as prices are concerned, that the government vendors can undersell them. If such is the case, then to my mind the public should benefit, and not the individual, by the profits that are made, and I would suggest that more vendors' stores should be opened, say three in Edmonton, three in Calgary, one in Lethbridge, one in Medicine Hat and one in Red Deer, and that a permit or license should be issued by the government for the nominal fee of 25 cents, which householders or reputable citizens could obtain, allowing them so much per week or per month, as may be decided, and that one purchase of any liquor, which would be only through the vendors' stores, the same should be endorsed by the vendor on the back of the permit, and any misuse of the permit bring instant cancellation. By the government handling the traffic in this way, the revenue would go to the government instead of into the pockets of the bootlegging doctor, druggists and the professional bootleggers.

### Cannot Enforce Act

"It is impossible to enforce this act as it should be enforced, as it stands at present. One of the reasons, and the chief of them, in my opinion, being that a very large percentage of the citizens of the province break this act indirectly, and even those who do not drink and who voted for prohibition are very loath to give any evidence against those who do break the law."

While the report states that there were 25 convictions under the Liquor Act, this does not take account of the reorganization of the provincial police since last August, under a special commissioner, when a special plainclothes force was organized under Inspector Hodgkins, and the work of prosecuting liquor offenders begun.

After referring to the difficulties of enforcing the act because of the large profits in illicit traffic, the report states that with the passing of prohibition in Montana on January 1 last, the work became somewhat easier, as a stop was put to the smuggling in of liquor over the border. A good deal of work was also entailed in trying to prevent shipments going the other way by forged prescriptions.

### Is Much Criticized

"The medical profession," says the report, "has been very much criticized over the issuing of prescriptions because some of the members of the profession, and very few of them, made it practically their whole business, for the sake of the money that is in it, while on the other hand the majority of men would not, under any consideration, issue a prescription unless for medical purpose. Some of them lost considerable business as a result of this."

"Now that the war order-in-council has been cancelled, permitting inter-provincial shipments of liquor again, the traffic is going to be very much harder to deal with. There is no doubt that the province will be flooded with liquor for the so-called liquor export warehouses. Large shipments will be made in view of a referendum being taken prohibiting these shipments, which if carried out will result in liquor being cached all over the province, as in April, 1918."

The report then makes the recommendation for the sale of liquor under government control. —Calgary Herald.

### BRIGHT MUNICIPAL DISTRICT No. 69

Councillors—E. Murphy, Evelyn; T. Bailey, Edenville; Robt. Carroll, Macleod; R. B. McNab, Macleod; John. Gienhoff, Macleod; Fred. Wood, Macleod; Sec. Treas., R. W. Bright.

Council meets 1st Saturday, Municipal Office, 24th St., Macleod.

## EDUCATION LOANS

The best government for a pioneer country is the government which helps people to help themselves. Any kind of government can levy taxes and dole out grants to charity, but that kind of government is out of fashion. The cow bill is an example of the kind of ingenuity we require from our governments. The success of the cow bill proves this. Had the government raised two million dollars to give every farmer a present of a cow, the effort would have been a flat failure. By an ingenious device the government has really helped the farmers and increased the wealth of the province without increasing the taxes at all.

Why cannot the minister of education take a hint from the minister of agriculture and apply this scheme in another way to help young men and women to obtain an education without too great a waste of time and energy? There are in Calgary two or three hundred young men and women who are planning to enter such necessary professions as medicine, engineering, scientific agriculture, etc., but who lack from \$1000 to \$3000 of the funds required to put them through. Under present conditions they must stop school and earn this money at the time in their lives when their earning power is smallest. Personal financial lack of credit is retarding their entry into useful careers. In nine cases out of ten the temporary work they undertake for four or five years, whether it be teaching school, press-agenting, Chautauques, peddling kitchenware, selling enlarged crayon portraits, stoking locomotives or driving taxicabs, is indifferently performed and is of comparatively little value to the community. When performed as a vacation enterprise for supplementary revenue, no criticism can be made; but when a prospective doctor or engineer or agricultural expert withdraws from school to carry on such employment for a number of years to save the necessary capital, he is in the same position toward the country as the farmer used to be who went into the city to dig drains to save capital to stock his farm. He is wasting his own time and retarding public prosperity. While the rural districts remain without qualified doctors it is a waste to the country and a crime against the public to have a prospective doctor hawking fireware for five years out of his life.

If it is possible to enact legislation so that farmers can form themselves into co-operative groups to obtain credit to buy cows, it is also possible and quite as desirable to give students a similar opportunity to form co-operative groups to obtain credit to buy an education, especially along those lines in which this province is short of trained men and women.

Nearly every student can put up a life insurance policy as personal security. The co-operation of the group on a statutory basis with the endorsement of the municipality should be sufficient to warrant a bank advancing each member of the group sufficient money at a reasonable rate of interest to pay his school expenses from year to year. Such a scheme does not involve any burden of taxation or impairment of public credit. The graduate will be able to pay back out of his increased earnings in two years, what it would have taken him five or six years to save in some temporary occupation.

Any municipality will have a stake to gain out of this, which will warrant its participation in the scheme, because both the material wealth and the political efficiency of a community is in proportion to the number of well educated citizens.

There is a reason why this scheme could not be applied to students of agricultural and technical schools as well as to universities, with profit to this province.—The Albertan.

## GOV'T POWERLESS IN FEED SITUATION

EDMONTON, April 2.—The government has reached the end of its resources in providing hay and feed for farmers throughout the province, who are short of it, Hon. Duncan Marshall, minister of Agriculture, warned the house in a statement Friday afternoon, and individual farmers must bend every effort to obtain feed for themselves.

Hon. Mr. Marshall said the situation was the most serious in the history of the province, that the government was exerting every effort to bring in feed from the outside, but that it was simply swamped with applications. He described the work of the department of agriculture in purchasing hay in other provinces and said that every ton that could be secured up by agents had been gathered in. Whenever a farmer could buy hay himself outside the province he urged that it be done, and that the arrangement of low freight rates for this importation would be made to apply by the government the same as the hay it had previously purchased and brought in.

### Must Help Themselves

The minister wished the newspapers to give the widest possible publicity to the situation—to urge farmers and ranchers not to depend upon getting their supply from the government, although the present campaign to obtain feed was being continued. The situation was worse even in some areas of the north than in the south.

Fred Davis (Gleichen), said he was informed that there were some 3000 tons of feed available in his constituency for use.

George Hadley (Okotoks), suggested to the minister that as there was bound to be a shortage of feed and horses at the critical time of seeding, he thought it might be well to organize a campaign to obtain tractors to do this work, letting them out on contract. Mr. Marshall said he was glad of the suggestion, that the department would take up the matter with the large ranchers who owned a number of tractors to see if they could not be contracted out among other ranchers and that men to supervise their operation would be provided by the department.

## HOT AIR SILOS

A silo is a hole, entirely surrounded by a wall, for storing corn feed. Sometimes the hole is in the ground; sometimes it is up in the air. To build a silo, first select a nice spot for the hole, then build a wall outside the hole if you want to build up, or inside the hole if you want a pit silo. Either kind is good, but you got to go about it different. If you can't put up a silo, put one down, but don't put it off.

All kind of material is good for silo building, excepting hot air. Good ones are made outen cement, concrete, cement staves or slabs, holler tile, brick, stone, wooden staves, steel or two-by-fours. We have 2000 silos in Colorado made of them above materials and about 10,000 outen hot air. Most of the farmers has got the spot for the hole picked out, but they hain't never begun to commence to build yet, fur some reasons or others. Some hain't got the money, some can't decide on the kind of silo, some sez it's too much work to haul the crop in and count up! I'm a tellin' you folks, you better get busy and look into this silo business. It'll mean money fur farmers that want to make beef, mutton or milk, and I know of some that feeds it to hawks and lots of it is fed to hosses and mules. I wouldn't starve on it myself if I had to eat some good corn silage.—The Jefferson Putman.

## FARM WAGES MAY BE TOO HIGH FOR AVERAGE FARMER

H. L. Green of Southesk, Alta., was in the city Tuesday. He has come here, he informs a representative of The Calgary Herald, to endeavor to engage a competent farm manager, and is prepared to pay an attractive wage. He reports that really competent men of the type he is looking for are about as scarce as hen's-teeth or the dodo.

From various remarks that he made regarding farm help generally for this spring, The Herald made a number of inquiries from other farmers, and there appears to be a very decided opinion that anything above \$75 a month with board for ordinary help would simply put the farmers out of business.

### Was No Certainty

They point out that there is no certainty that big prices will be realized for wheat this year, although at the time of the interview they were unaware that there was a probability of the Canadian Wheat Board going out of existence.

"There is a limit to the high rates of wages that are being asked," said one. "\$75 a month with board means \$145 a month, and with the cost of seed averaging \$3.50 an acre there are many farmers who will only sow a limited quantity of wheat that they may be able to attend to themselves and will grow more flax, which does not require nearly as much labor in production."

The rate mentioned that farmers generally are prepared to pay is, of course, up to harvest time. Rates from the harvest time, they state, would depend upon what crop was produced. —Calgary Herald.

## Should a Woman Tell?

## THE HOME COOKS KNOW



When Pacific Milk first came on the market we had many professional cooks try it and give their opinions.

But really it is the recipes and experiences in home kitchens that we are most proud of.

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Head Office, Vancouver, B.C.  
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See my sample and get prices before ordering.

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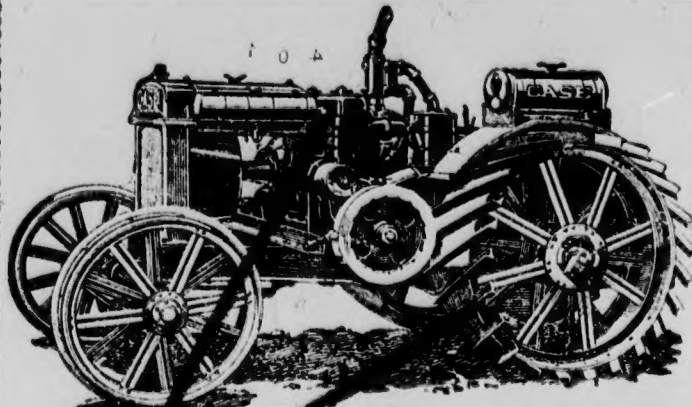
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Satisfaction guaranteed.

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"The Tailor."

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## J. I. CASE TRACTOR ENGINE



Made in three sizes. We will have 15-30 at warehouse this week as sample for a few days.

Anyone interested in an engine, we would like them to call and see same before purchasing elsewhere.

The price is right and backed by a company now in business for 78 years, carrying in Calgary over \$200,000 in repairs. We can guarantee service.

A. McDONALD, JOHN BEERE, AGENT

## Pantry Queen Flour

"BREAD IS YOUR BEST FOOD—EAT MORE OF IT"

We would suggest, however, that to ensure absolute satisfaction you should use Pantry Queen Flour in your baking.

SOLD BY ALL LOCAL DEALERS

### MR. FARMER

We have on hand a stock of good quality of Feed and Seed Oats, also Chops and Mill Feeds. Call and see our samples and get our prices.

MACLEOD FLOURING MILLS LIMITED

## THE MACLEOD TIMES FULLY COVERS THE LOCAL ADVERTISING FIELD

The Times has a third more local circulation than any other paper in this district. Your advertising in The Times is enhanced in value by reason of the volume of reading matter in the pages. Why not advertise in the best paper in Macleod? Our advertising rates are uniform and The Times is a business proposition—not a toy. The Times is a credit to Macleod as a newspaper—it should receive the undivided support of the business firms of Macleod to assure its greatest success.

It costs big money to print and publish such a paper as The Times.

The Times management is spending big money to give good service, and does not ask your support solely because we need it, but rather because we earn it. In other words, we are not whining for patronage without making any evident expenditure of intelligent, energetic effort to deserve it.

PLACE YOUR ADVERTISING IN THE PAPER  
WITH THE BIG CIRCULATION AND THE  
BEST NEWS SERVICE.

THE MACLEOD TIMES



# THE MACLEOD TIMES

(Independent in Politics)

A weekly newspaper printed and published at Macleod, Alberta, every Wednesday

C. J. DILLINGHAM, Publisher  
S. DILLINGHAM, Mgr. and Editor

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Wednesday, April 7, 1920

## AN INGENUOUS LEGISLATIVE DEVICE

Nearly nine thousand head of cattle were purchased in 1919 by 215 co-operative credit groups organized under the livestock encouragement act popularly known as the Cow bill. Half a million dollars were used through this scheme of guaranteed loans. In one week 350 head were bought at the Edmonton stockyards alone for parties purchasing under the Cow bill. This legislation was one of the greatest factors in solving the problem caused by the drought and undoubtedly it was only by this scheme that thousands breeding cattle were saved from the slaughter house, when the lack of feed made it necessary for southern breeders to reduce their herds. The live stock commissioner who has charge of the administration of this bill was able to do good service in matching up

the needs of settlers securing stock under the Cow bill with the needs of those who had to change cattle for money in the south. This steadied the market for the south and a lot of excellent young cows and heifers were diverted from the abattoirs to the founding of herds in the Peace River country. When the weather situation improves in the south, the Cow bill will be the salvation of the drought-stricken farmers in retaining their herds. It is an ingenious piece of legislation which is doing more to build up the country without impairing public credit, than any other single act on the statute books. It puts the credit of the province solidly behind the livestock industry with a minimum of risk, and it avoids the evils and possibilities of waste, of bureaucratic government administration. The principle is bound to be adopted in other legislation as time goes on. It capitalizes honesty and good citizenship. It gives a real value to personal integrity in every neighborhood, and is not an unimportant factor in improving the morals of every community. As time goes on this will be more and more evident. The minister who devised this ingenious scheme has made a greater contribution to the province than even he anticipated. - Morning Albertan.

## TURKEY

(Continued.)

Turkey is a vague name and it seems to sum up the fulness of its meaning in one statement—that is, "a coat of many colors." Its territory has been felt from the Balkans to the Himalayas. Considered at one time as "The Sick Man," it has revealed itself a bend in heart and purpose with very healthy organs, devising

cruelty and bloodshed; and the Turks became as pupils of their Russian masters, dreaming of a world-wide power. Under the Turk the Mohammedan rule pushed its way along the coasts of the Black and Caspian seas with aspirations that were serious and dangerous.

The Turks in the Russian empire numbered sixteen millions, and the Ottoman empire eight millions, and Turkey under other governments three millions—in all 27 millions of Turks in Europe and Asia. Anatolia is the home country of the Ottoman empire, and the Asiatic provinces have been brought more and more under central control, including the cruel and headless Kurd, the persecutors of Armenia. The lower classes from these provinces have supplied the Turkish army with the roughest kind of soldiers, and the upper classes have filled the high official positions, both in the state and in the army.

Within the empire there was a division of fact caused by certain groups who have endeavored to purge the Turkish language from foreign influence, chiefly Arabic, and the attempt made a remnant of the prejudices of the people. Newspapers, books, legal papers, tram and steamship companies, confined themselves to the Turkish language, which caused a serious condition of affairs throughout the provinces, as it alienated the Arabs, who became anti-Ottoman.

However, the Turkish power is now broken in Palestine, Syria and Mesopotamia, and these rich and fertile countries with their marvelous opportunities for commerce, their mountain fastnesses, with valleys of olive groves and fruit trees are now practically under British control and the Turk is pushed back into Asia Minor, and the day is not far distant when Armenia also will be released from the tyranny of the Ottoman rule, from beneath the yoke of the so-called nobility of Constantinople.

The filthy garment of Ottoman rule is far too old and should be cast off, and as Gladstone once said: "The Turk should be turned out of Europe, bag and baggage."

Out of Europe, out of Constantinople, and Armenia should be free to become a republic—and what a rich republic she would be!—not, perhaps, rich in the material sense, but after having endured the seven fold heated furnace for centuries, she would prove a rich source of material for history, literature and song, with always a minor note of plaintive pleading, born out of her painful experiences.

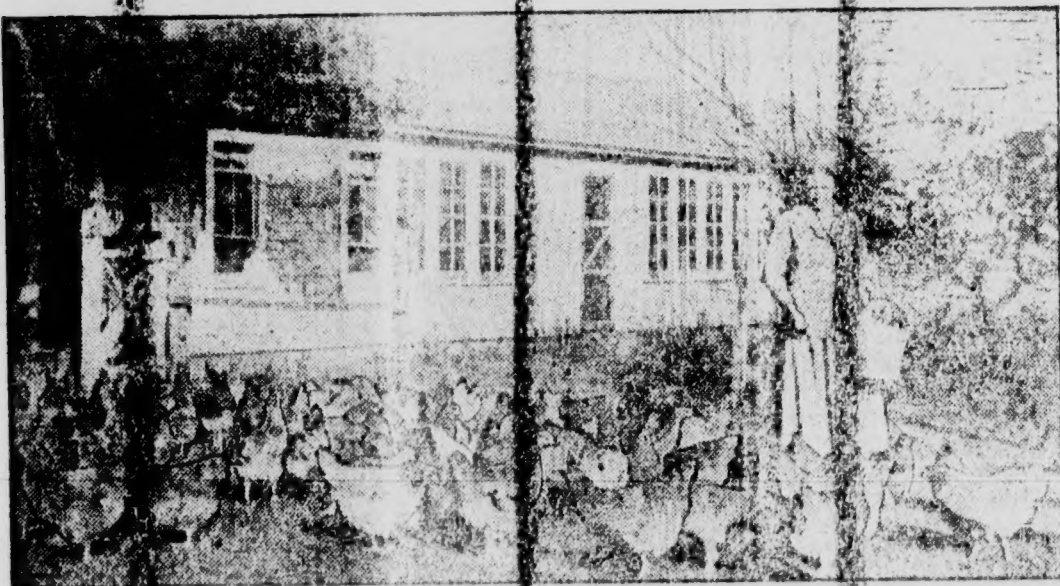
With the Turkish power broken, the Bagdad railway from the Persian Gulf to Constantinople would open up an immense territory to commerce, giving liberty to those Oriental merchants now held in bondage and allowing them full play for all their energies. It would also bring freedom and liberty to countless number of battered down peoples. With a network of railways running from this main line there would be given to European commerce wonderful commercial possibilities and an outlet for all that is elevating in the art and literature of an ancient people; for among them is the seed plot, and the seed lies buried only awaiting the rays of the sun of freedom to play upon it, when it will produce a rich harvest for years to come.

However, before this is done there is one thing the Allies must see to, and that is to cast out the demon from Europe, driving him out to the fastnesses of Anatolia.

Recently certain concessions were made to the Turks in Constantinople, and the hour of the granting of the concession was the signal for further atrocities and murder in Armenia. The world, the right-thinking world, cannot tolerate this any longer, even though there is a certain amount of European finance at stake. The Turk must go. Man and coat, bag and baggage; Armenia must be rescued from the lash of her task-master, irrespective of commercial interests, for financial gains cannot compensate for the wholesale cruelty perpetrated upon an innocent country. Already Armenia's martyr roll far surpasses the noble roll of heroism in China, East Africa, or Korea.

The vital question of the day is will the Turk go? And it is for the Allied powers to answer.

## POULTRY RAISING AS A VOCATION



Although the value of poultry and poultry products in the three prairie provinces of Canada amounted to more than twelve and a half million dollars in 1919, it cannot be said that the poultry industry in these provinces is anything more than a side line with the majority of farmers. The high prices paid for eggs during the last few years, however, have caused farmers to turn their attention to the possibilities of increasing their income.

This is shown by the interest which is being taken in the teachings of the Dominion and Provincial Government experimental farms throughout the country. Farmers are looking for advice regarding poultry, and are endeavoring to put into practice the valuable information made available by the agricultural colleges and experimental farms.

The work that is being done at the Dominion Experimental Farm at Lethbridge, Alberta, is characteristic of what similar institutions throughout the country are doing, and indicates the enormous profit possibilities poultry raising in the prairie provinces offers. At this farm a return of no less than \$300 weekly is being received from a flock of 220 hens which require but part of the time of one man to look after them.

The value of the poultry at the Lethbridge Experimental Farm is measured by the number of eggs a hen lays. Most of the best birds at the farm would not stand very high in the estimation of a judge at a poultry show. But they are egg producers and eggs mean more revenue to the farmer, and it is the object of the Experimental Farm to teach the farmer methods that will produce more revenue.

The flock of 220 hens produces such satisfactory results has not yet been selected by intelligent selection of improved laying strains. The birds

are barred plymouth rocks. In 1918 Mr. C. A. Crossfield, who is in charge of the poultry section at the experimental station at Lethbridge, trapped about 150 hens. Of these 94 hens which had laid more than 150 eggs during 1918 included 37 which produced 200 and more, were selected. These were mated with cockerels of a good egg producing strain, and out of the hatchings of last spring 220 pullets were taken. These 220 birds were divided into flocks of fifty-five each and penned together in the farm.

One lot was placed in the pen last October, a month earlier than the rest. These fifty-five hens netted a profit of \$112 each during the month of December. The lot of 103 eggs—more than ninety dozen—which were sold wholesale at 96c a dozen. Every hen laid during the month. One pullet laid thirty eggs in the thirty-one days. Many others laid twenty-five and twenty-six each in the same period. The average number of eggs laid by the pullets in this pen during the month was somewhat less than twenty eggs each.

The pens for the other birds were not ready until the middle of November, and the results in December were not quite so good in these pens as in the one just mentioned. They were, however, very satisfactory. All but seventeen hens laid. One hen laid thirty eggs, yielding a gross return of \$2.20 for the month. This is a good deal more than the cost of its keep, which some farmers are well satisfied to get from their hens during the winter months. These pens were doing much better later and in January fourteen dozen eggs were being taken from the four pens daily. This works out at about one hundred dozen eggs a week, and at present prices means a return of \$20 a week from 220 hens.

Mr. Crossfield notes there is no great secret in getting such results as these from poultry in Southern Alberta. The dry atmosphere, the

sunshine, and the absence of rain during the hatching season contribute greatly to the successful raising of strong and healthy chicks. The housing of the birds is very simple and can be duplicated at little expense by any farmer, or by anyone else as a matter of fact, who might want to take up chicken raising as a profession. The floor of the pen is covered with the straw and the birds are about three feet away from the ground. The nesting space has a covering of straw which is placed over the openings at night to prevent draughts. The heat from the hens is thus confined to a small space and no artificial heat is provided. Good clean straw covers the floor.

During the cold weather the hens are given a mixture of two parts of corn and six parts wheat in addition to their other feed which consists of oats, beans, shorts, and corn meal in equal parts, as well as green alfalfa leaves, grit, oyster shell and charcoal. In warmer weather the corn and wheat ration is reduced. Clean water is always available. The food is given in hoppers which are arranged a few inches from the ground.

It would be interesting to see what results could be obtained in Western Canada from specializing in poultry raising on a farm where the greater part, if not the whole of the crops, would be grown for feeding the poultry. On an amount of the great variety of crops that can be grown on an irrigated farm it would seem that these farms offer special advantages to anyone wanting to make poultry a profession, but satisfactory results could undoubtedly be obtained from almost anywhere in the prairie provinces. The possibilities of the industry are being realized, however, and during the last six months reports have been received of more than a dozen different people who have started, or who have planned to begin, poultry raising on a commercial scale.

## Should Woman Tell?

## U. F. A. CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION.

A general meeting of the shareholders of the Macleod U. F. A. Co-Operative Association will be held on Saturday April 17 at 1 o'clock in the Town Hall to consider the reorganization of the Company. Every shareholder is urgently requested to be present. 5-2t

## APPLICATIONS FOR SEED GRAIN IN UNORGANIZED DISTRICTS.

Mr. H. W. Bright was in Lethbridge on Monday and received instructions to handle applications for seed grain from farmers living in unorganized districts. Mr. Bright may be found any day in his office next the Hudsons Bay Hardware.

## ADVERTISING DIRECTORY

W. G. Andrews, hardware, formaldehyde.

R. T. Barker, general dry goods. Chow Sam—Silver Grill cafe.

Cunningham & McLarty, general hardware.

Dilatash & White, tractors and farm implement.

J. L. Fawcett, lawyer and money to loan.

A. D. Ferguson, drugs and stationery.

Gelenas & St. George, Macleod meat market.

A. E. Grady, insurance.

Great West Saddlery Company.

J. Hicks, lawyer, loans and insurance.

Hudson's Bay Co., department store.

K. A. Y. Realty Co., plants and cut flowers.

Dr. S. J. Kirk, physician.

E. Larsen, general draying and transfer business.

W. R. Mackie, shoe repairing.

MacMillan, "The Tailor."

Alex Macleod, general blacksmithing.

Macleod Co-operative Garage, auto repairs, Ford dealers.

Macleod Flouring Mills, Pantry Queen flour.

McDonald, Martin & McKenzie, barristers and solicitors.

Alex McDonald, John Deere Farm Implements and J. I. Case tractors.

S. McCrear, general blacksmith.

J. D. Matheson, lawyers, loans, etc.

Midland Motors, Ltd., automobile repairing and livery service.

J. R. Morrison, Club billiard room.

J. P. Rankin, Rex barber shop.

R. W. Russell, optician and jeweller.

Geo. H. Scougall, real estate and loans.

C. W. Stevens, builder and general contractor.

Tam Yick, Palace cafe.

Joe You, King cafe.

U.F.A. Co-operative store, general merchandise.

Whitefoot Photo Service, developing kodak films and general photography.

G. F. Mills, dentist.

Empress Theatre.

Miss Alexander, millinery.

Miss Wilson, millinery.

John T. Doney, jeweler. Whitehall Grocery. W. O. Hoodless, battery service. See Gelenas and St. George for good work horses. Car just in. J. A. Lemire, shoe repairing.

## THE PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP

General Blacksmithing and Horse shoeing. Oxy-Acetylene Welding. Plowshares for all Makes of Plows.

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Will arrive next week—good heavy geldings in first-class condition, to commence spring work—at very reasonable prices. Every team guaranteed well broke to work. Terms, half cash, balance in fall.

## MACLEOD MEAT MARKET

GELINAS AND ST. GEORGE

## CLOTHING CLOTHING

If you haven't worn a suit of T. D. Clothing you should leave your measure with us and have a suit made that will fit you.

## R. T. BARKER

MACLEOD - - - ALBERTA



# WHAT IS BACK OF THE DRUG HABIT?

Drug-addiction has always back of it a weak personality. The victim cannot or will not face his problems; difficulties, disappointments or defects in his case are just so many calls for support or for a means to escape pain. This he finds in a narcotic. The solution of the personal problem, freeing the weak ego from the need of assistance or forgetfulness, will often cure his drug habit also. So, at least, we are assured by Dr. Alexander Lambert of New York, Roosevelt's friend and medical adviser, in a paper on "The Underlying Causes of the Narcotic Habit," printed in "Modern Medicine," (Chicago). Study of these, according to Dr. Lambert, requires one to go deeply into the personality of each victim. The real causes of the excessive use of drugs or alcohol have long been disguised by our social customs, which have permitted the use of certain narcotics in moderation.

Says Dr. Lambert: "Alcohol, opium and heroin are the drugs which attract mankind in the years of his youth and excessive indulgence is based on the desire to feel and enjoy life and its sensations more intensely and more abundantly. They are taken because of their power to inflate those of a desire for inflation of personality. In the years of youth narcotism and forgetfulness are not sought, but the relief of strain, the soothing of hurt feelings and disappointments. They are used to sustain personality in crisis in which, without them, there is dread of failure. They are used by the inadequate personality to lean upon for strength and encouragement when situations arise with which, unaided, the inadequate personality can not cope."

"One of the most frequent reactions to failure and disappointment in personalities lacking courage and fighting vigor is a growing sense of inferiority. This in the past has been a common cause of overindulgence in alcohol, for, by artificial inflation and an increased sense of swollen ego, relief was obtained. Cocaine and heroin supply the same relief, and many instances of addiction are due to this often unsuspected cause."

"Bad associates and evil environment are probably today the chief causes producing heroin addiction among the youthful habitues. The large majority of those addicted to this drug are below 25 years of age, and certainly under 30. Many small boys take to tobacco smoking because it appeals to them as manly or grown-up thing to do, so do many youths under evil environment

take to alcohol or heroin. Moreover, an addiction to heroin could be hidden, while alcoholic indulgence could not, and the overindulgence in heroin would seem more like physical fatigue and be less suspected."

"Alcohol has had, from time immemorial, certain customs connected with its use which not only sanctioned its use, but defended and forgave excessive indulgence. These same customs covered over the real reasons why many men turned from moderation to the excessive use of it. The narcotic drugs have in such customs connected with their use in our civilization, and the addiction to their excessive use has always carried with it a moral stigma. The stigma of moral degeneration often undeserved and unjustly placed on the unhappy victim of the habit, has only in recent years begun to be removed. The more charitable point of view has extended to the morphin-addiction more than to users of other narcotic drugs, because morphin is so often taken to relieve physical suffering."

"The mores of life change after youth has passed, and in the early thirties social customs or early weakness of life are the most common causes of alcoholic excess and the underlying causes of all narcotic addictions begin to be more those of a desire for narcotic forgetfulness and less personality. The use of narcotics after thirty is in the majority of cases based on the inability to break off a previously acquired habit, or a habit acquired because of disease or suffering from some injury. The usual drug is therefore morphin, though heroin may be used to allay pain."

"As the age of the narcotic addict increases so do we find an increase in the number of those who use the drugs to ease the weariness of life; to forget sorrow, ruined hopes and lost opportunities. Alcohol in excess after forty is usually used for its narcotic effect of blotting out some remembrance. Morphine is the usual addiction, though often in rural districts one finds laudanum and crude opium the predominant form of the drug."

Will prohibition of alcoholic beverages increase the other narcotic addictions? It seems doubtful to Dr. Lambert whether it is having this result to any appreciable extent. Much will depend, he says, on the case with which nostrums are available containing various percentages of alcohol and of narcotic drugs. In the end the control of narcotic drugs and care of those addicted to their use been so interwoven with our ideas of social intercourse, good fellowship and hospitality that the parallel ceases between alcohol and other narcotics as soon as you leave the pathologic side of their

effects on the body and consider the social side of their use. The abuse of alcohol has long been condemned, but its ordinary use is sanctioned. The use even of narcotic drugs has always been condemned, except as medical means to relieve suffering, and their abuse still carries with it a stigma never possessed by overindulgence in other substances. As already said, not only are there no social customs to sustain their use, but their use tends to anti-social rather than social results, since they are used to escape and forget the responsibilities and duties of life and are the means by which the necessity to face the realities of life may be avoided."

"The problem of the underlying causes of narcotic addiction lies in the psychology and personality of the individual, and so does the solution of the problem. If you can solve the individual problem which leads to the addiction, you will solve the means by which the individual can be freed from his addiction."

"The feeble-minded and inferior personalities are a separate group which need institutional and special care; but the ordinary addict, relieved of his drug and physical suffering, and cared for until he can face his existence without artificial aid, can be relieved of his addiction; and if his problem is solved he will not go back to his narcotic."

"Not infrequently a habit is continued after the original cause has ceased to exist, and the habit must be continued because of the physical suffering which unaided deprivation brings. Many addicts loathe their habit, but physically cannot break from it. Most of them when free are anxious to remain so."

(Says Dr. Hubbard of the New York Health department): "Of the drug and life's path made comfortable by suitable guidance, the addict, like every normal individual, faces his daily problem and can do so; but to stand alone requires after-care until he can feel at home in his use of alcoholic beverages have will be treated as public-health measures. He goes on:

"The customs surrounding the new surroundings. This may take several months, but with such help redemption is sure."

"This is a more optimistic view than is held by many physicians, but even among the medical profession the underlying causes of narcotic addiction are not generally understood. The underlying causes of narcotic addiction are more personal than social. It may be summed up by saying the causes lie in youth in the desire to live more intensely and to dream of his future greatness. After youth has passed they lie in the desire to forget the weariness of living and to blot out the remembrance of lost opportunities. They begin and end in the realm of personality."

brand—the best—are no higher in price than ready-to-wear off the rack.

Gopher poison at Andrew's Hardware Store.

Eggs wanted. Market price cash. The Silver Grill.

Enlargements—get them now. Whitefoot Photo Service.

R. D. McNair—kodaks and films, amateurs finishing.

For pumping engines and pump jacks see Dilatash & White.

Get Carter's tested garden seeds at the K. V. Realty Co.

Friendship increased by service—read Midland Motors "ad."

Full line of auto accessories, tires at low prices. Dilatash & White.

R. W. Russell will relieve that eye strain by properly fitted glasses.

Storage batteries sold, recharged, repaired and recharged. W. O. Hordles.

See MacMillan the tailor, for 10 per cent. discount on cash orders for suits.

Simple and easy are the rules for beauty. See D. Ferguson's advertisement.

List your lands with Hugh Mackintosh, local agent United Grain Growers.

Why buy new shoes for boys when Lemire can make old ones as good as new.

Call and see sample of J. I. Case tractor at A. McDonald's warehouse this week.

Bread is your best food; eat more of it. See Macleod Flouring Mills advertisement.

Expected this week—a Wallis tractor—also an Avery and a Beaver. Dilatash & White.

About that April Spring Hat or some beautiful trimming, see Miss A. M. Wilson, milliner.

Alex McDonald still has a few John Deere cultivators on hand that he will sell at old prices.

The latest in spring millinery—shades, trimming, etc. Miss Alexander, in the Hudson's Bay store.

George H. Scott, real estate, gets results. Leave your listing for farm and ranch property with him.

Gelinas & St. George's car of horses has been delayed in reaching Macleod—will be here this week.

Veedol and William Penn tractor oils; also all grades Imperial lubricating oils. Dilatash & White.

Read P. Burns' meat market ad on cutting high cost of living—recipe for economy in meat buying.

General building and repair work. Wagon and carriage repairing promptly attended to. C. W. Stevens.

See the Massé Harris No. 11 Steel Grain Bolt Seed Drill, the best on the market. R. J. E. Gardiner, agent, Macleod.

Fordson tractor and Oliver tractor plows at Macleod Co-operative Garage, also burning-in outfit for all makes of motors.

Alex McDonald, John Deere Implement agent, advises farmers who will need new binders this fall to get their orders in early—now—before the advance in prices which will shortly take place. Mr. McDonald will take orders

subject to crop conditions.

See the specials in spring goods at the U. F. A. store—underwear, shirts and overalls; caps, gloves, gauntlets, garden seeds. See advertisement.

It will be well worth your while to read the Hudson's Bay advertisement on page eight of this paper—extra special values in the dry goods and grocery departments for Saturday selling.

R. MERCER  
PLAIN SEWING, ETC.

The Anderson Block, over Pat Burns' store. Room next the Salvation Army Officers.

Plain sewing, fancy work, embroidery, knitted lace of all kinds, ladies' sweaters, crochett caps, knitted stockings and socks for men, women and children; plain sewing at customers' houses by the day. I can also undertake nursing "flu" cases by the day. You may call at my room, and if I am not at home leave your address on a piece of paper, slipping it under the door.

## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

FOR SALE—Pure-bred Rose Comb Rhode Island Red Eggs: \$2.00 for 13, \$3.75 for 26. Apply P. McMurray, Orton. 5-4t-P

FOR SALE—Pure-bred eggs from exhibition barred rock hens; good laying strain; only a few sittings to spare. Price, \$3.00 per setting. Kenzie Russell, phone R 1210. 5-3t-P

FOR SALE—Buff Orpington eggs—laying strain, first class birds. \$2.50 per setting 13 eggs. J. L. L. 5-3t-P

WANTED—Housework or gardening by hour or day. Phone 197. Joe Chee. 5-3t-P

COMFORTABLE ROOM TO rent. Close in; gentleman preferred. Apply Times Office. 4-4t-P

LOST—In town hall, at St. Patrick's dance, March 17th, small gold brooch; \$1.00 reward if returned to Times office. Person who exchanged hats with H. Le Vasseur at St. Patrick's dance can get them back with initials E. F. Exchange for Le Vasseur's hat at Times office. 4-4t-P

FOR SALE—A cow to freshen shortly. Apply J. Arthur White, Scotia Ranch, Macleod. Phone R 1012. 4-2t-P

FOR SALE—White Pekin Duck eggs—10 for \$1.50; also new water power washing machine—top will fit any machine—cheap for cash. M. Oorr. Phone 267. 4-3t-P

FOR SALE—Single disc McCormick Drill; nearly new. Apply R. G. Alexander. Sec. 5-8-25, 7 miles south of Macleod. 4-3t-P

FOR SALE—Hens, or would trade for broody hens. Phone 260. 4-3t-P

**E. LARSEN**

**DRAIVING AND TRANSFER**

**PHONE 95**

**PROMPT SERVICE**

**GUARANTEED**

**E. LARSEN**

**Scott's Livery Barn**

## IN THE MATTER OF THE EXTRA JUDICIAL SEIZURES ACT, AND IN THE MATTER OF A CERTAIN CHATTEL MORTGAGE

TAKE NOTICE that there will be sold by public auction (en bloc), at the Town of Granum in the Province of Alberta on Friday the 16th day of April, A.D. 1920, at the hour of 2.30 o'clock in the afternoon the following goods and chattels, to wit: All the furniture, dishes, bedding and fixtures constituting the contents of the Alberta Hotel, Granum aforesaid, full particulars and view of which may be obtained at any time on application to Axel Anderson, Esq. Bailiff in charge. Terms of sale, cash.

The undersigned is advised that the purchaser can probably make arrangements with the owner of the building for a lease for a term of years. The Mortgagee reserves the right to withdraw the said goods from sale unless the price offered equals the amount due under and by virtue of his mortgage.

JOHN L. FAWCETT,  
Solicitor for Mortgagee.  
Axel Anderson, bailiff.

## IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF PETER PETERSEN, DECEASED

### NOTICE OF SALE

There will be sold by public auction on Thursday the 8th day of April, 1920, at the ranch of Charles Butcher three miles west and south of the Stand Off Bridge, the following articles:

One 20 high wheel single disc Van Brunt mill, nearly new; one grain tank; one double wagon box; one 1/2 farm wagon running gear; 3 sets of double harness (2 with breechings, all in excellent shape); one Massey-Harris tractor; one hay rack; a quantity of round logs 4 to 10 ft. long; one new Premier cook stove; one 2-burner oil stove; a small quantity of lumber; bedding, cooking utensils, dishes, etc.; one stock saddle.

Terms, cash; no reserve.  
TRUSTS & GUARANTEE COMPANY LIMITED.  
Administrators of said estate.  
R. L. Hackett, Auctioneer. 4-2t

## FRATERNAL SOCIETIES

**A. F. & A. M.**  
Alberta Lodge No. 3.  
Masonic Hall over Union Bank W. M.—Rev. S. Middleton.  
Secretary—George Sparks.  
Meets on the Wednesday evenings before the full moon.

**ROYAL ARCH MASONS**  
Bekah Chapter No. 7.  
Grand Chapter of Alberta.  
1st Principal—Rev. S. Middleton.  
Secretary—Darnley Murison.  
Meets 1st Thursday in the month.

**I. O. O. F.**  
Mountain View Lodge No. 4.  
N. G. Wesley Shield.  
Secretary—H. C. A. Stewart.  
Meets every Thursday in Oddfellows Hall, Third Avenue.

**REBEKAH LODGE**  
Mountain View Lodge No. 23.  
N. G.—Mrs. E. F. Brown.  
Secretary—Miss A. M. Wilson.  
Meets 3rd and 4th Mondays in Oddfellows Hall.

**O. L.**  
Macleod L.O.L. No. 1818  
W. M.—H. C. A. Stewart.  
Secretary—J. R. Morrison.  
Meets 1st Monday in month in Oddfellows Hall, 3rd Ave.

**U. F. A.**  
Macleod Local 852  
Pres.—H. McIntosh.  
Sec.—D. J. Shields.  
Meets 1st Saturday in the Town Hall.

**W. C. T. U.**  
Pres.—Mrs. F. Brown.  
Sec.—Mrs. R. J. E. Gardiner.  
Meetings on first Thursday in the month as announced.

## ANNOUNCING THE OPENING OF OUR No. 2 SHOP IN MACLEOD

Known as the Macleod Vulcanizing Works  
We will be in a position to give the Macleod autoists the same class of service accorded a national public in Lethbridge for the past six years. Section work and broken beads. Retreading our specialty. Lethbridge Leading Retreaders.  
Cor. 2nd Ave. and 20th St. E. CHAPLIN & SON

## UNITED GRAIN GROWERS' SECURITIES COMPANY LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: CALGARY  
Handling Farm Lands (selling agents); Farm Loans, making appraisals and assessments, and the handling of estates.

HUGH MACKINTOSH, LOCAL AGENT

## CUT THE HIGH COST OF LIVING. ASK THE MAN BEHIND P. BURNS' MEAT MARKET COUNTER. HERE'S ONE WAY.

**MOCK DUCK RECIPE**  
REQUISITES:—2 lb Round Beef, 2 oz. Burns' Refined Beef Dripping, 4 oz. Bread Crumbs, 1/2 Onion chopped fine, a little sage, pepper and salt, 2 Tablespoonfuls Milk.  
RECIPE:—Place the beef flat on a board; have ready the dressing and bread crumbs, onion, sage, pepper and salt mixed together with milk; place in center of meat; put 1/2 oz. beef dripping on top roll up and tie securely; then sprinkle well with flour. Use a covered roasting pan and when the remainder of the dripping is very hot, place the mock duck in the pan. When thoroughly cooked, which will take about one hour, stir in one tablespoonful of butter and one cupful of boiling water; let simmer for twenty minutes, when it will be ready to serve.

N.B.—We are indebted for this recipe to Club Cafe, Calgary.

**P. BURNS & COMPANY, LIMITED, MACLEOD**

## CHRIST CHURCH SALE AND TEA

The ladies of Christ Church W. A. will hold a tea and small sale of work-and-pants table in the Parish Hall on Saturday, April 10, from 3 to 6 p.m. 5-4t

## Business Paragraphs

Hoodless for battery service.

Houses to rent. A. F. Grady.

See W. K. Mackie's poetic appeal.

Made-to-measure suits at R. T. Barker's (The Lion & Douglas)



## SPRING IS COMING

### YOU WILL NEED A NICE SPRING HAT

Do you need beads for trimming? We have gold, silver, opalescent, coral, etc. A wide range of colors in stock now.

We also carry a nice range of untrimmed shapes in Tuscan, Milan, French, Italian, Straw, Rough Straw, etc.

PRICES RIGHT—NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS

MISS A. M. WILSON  
MACLEOD

## BUTTERICK PATTERN CO. ISSUES STATEMENT

The following is a copy of a letter now being sent by the Butterick Publishing company to each of their agents in Canada and the United States, which sets forth in graphic terms the experience of the company during the past few weeks.

Ever since last October we have faced all sorts of difficulties in production and transportation. The trouble started with a strike which lasted seven weeks. Not a printing wheel in our shop turned over. Following that we endeavored to get out four months' goods in three months. It could

be done only by working day and night, but—

No sooner had we straightened away in this line than the influenza struck New York, and by a ruling of the public authorities our working hours were cut down from eight to six and a half. This curfew lasted a month.

No sooner had the influenza moved out than a snowstorm, the most impossible to overcome in the history of the city, struck this town. This tied up the city completely. Trucking was at a standstill. For two weeks nothing was brought into our building and nothing was taken out. Every truck that ventured out got stalled. One back-fired and was burned up with its contents.

When the streets were cleared so trucking could begin the express companies refused to take our shipments at the speed we were delivering unless we routed them ourselves to their terminals. We put eighteen men to work on that. Two days later the express companies put an embargo on all goods going out of New York. In a few days that was straightened out, when—

Along came another storm, which, in its effects on the States of Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine, was worse than the earlier storm. Printing and pattern paper came from these states. Twenty-eight of our presses are now shut down for lack of paper. The Boston & Maine railroad, which serves the three above states, has been digging cars off the tracks with pickaxes. There are 1000 tons of super-calendered paper due us from the mill in Maine. From Lawrence, Mass., we have had carloads of paper sent us by express. A small town in New Hampshire, where our pattern paper is made, was dug out by the railroad, and we got paper by express. We hope the railroads will catch up; but during all this time we have been making patterns and have had two crews, a daytime and a night crew filling orders. When we get the goods on the road, shipped, they have been subject to delays everywhere, by storms, by strikes, by transportation inabilities and inefficiencies, and by acts of the devil.

Now, today, water traffic is tied up by a longshoremen's strike. This throws extra work onto railroad freight. The freight depots are jammed; trucks stand in line all day long waiting to get to delivery platforms. This has overloaded the express companies and they cannot handle goods offered them. As for parcel post, we might as well dump the goods in the river. This is New York today.

We know that "Miss General Public" explanations cannot be offered, but we want you to know that we have made every effort to overcome conditions regardless of what it costs us and it may be good business for you to inform your salespeople.

We appreciate your feelings over the matter. Imagine our feelings with complaints multiplied a thousandfold, many of

## CANADIAN BACON BEST

Canadian bacon during the war established its superiority over competitors in the British market that it has become chiefly a question of how much this country can produce, that is the only limit to the field. Export values have increased sixteen times over pre-war figures. Canadian Wiltshire side became a favorite on the British breakfast table. The quality was severely tested recently when, owing to vast congestion at the British ports, large quantities of American bacon products, unable to stand the unfavorable conditions, became unfit for food. Canadian bacon, under the same conditions, because of its better curing process, came through with very little loss.

Mr. Henry B. Thompson, lately Chairman of the Canada Food Board, while in England, made a canvass of importers of bacon, all of whom enthusiastically praised the Dominion product and declared that there will be a demand for it only limited by the supply. Regularity of production to keep up a steady market they considered requisite and agreed that everything should be done to encourage a steady supply of hogs. Canadian packers, impressed with the national opportunity in the export market revealed in the last two years, and convinced that in many lines Canadian farmers can compete with other sources of meat food supplies, have formed the Industrial and Development Council of Meat Packers with headquarters in Toronto to foster and extend livestock farming. As progressive business men they are convinced that livestock farming and meat packing are industries so intimately bound together as to be vital to the growth of agricultural Canada. The one finds the best market on the largest scale for what the other can produce.

## WHEAT BOARD WILL BE DISCONTINUED

OTTAWA, March 30.—In the Commons yesterday A. B. McCoig was informed that it was not the present intention to continue the wheat board. There are 13 members on the Canadian Wheat Board and from 70 to 75 employees. Sir George Foster, answering Mr. McCoig's question, said that the government had no record of the monthly expenditures of the board. None of the expenses of the board was paid by the government out of the general revenues. The board was appointed to purchase and store wheat. It deducts the cost of storage and distributes whatever surplus is over on a pro rata basis.

Another series of questions on the Canadian wheat board was in the name of Mr. A. W. Chisholme (Inverness, N.S.). He was given a list of the members of the board and informed that only the chairman, James Stewart, and his assistants were being paid. In their case no salary had been recommended to the government or approved by the government. The members were paid living and travelling expenses when out of Winnipeg on the board's business. Dr. Chisholme was also informed that there was no export tax on flour shipped from Canada, nor had there ever been such a tax.—Calgary Herald.

which are not expressed in the kindly way you register yours. Sincerely yours,

W. WILDER,

President.

P.S.—While I am dictating this letter to you information comes into this office that a car loaded with our goods consigned west, when crossing the river for the railroad terminal, reared up on its hind legs and fell backward into the river. There seems to be no limit.

## CASH BONUS NOT LIKELY IS REPORT

OTTAWA, April 1.—(Canadian Press).—The halls of parliament are virtually deserted today. Practically all the members who are within reasonable travelling distance of Ottawa have gone to their homes until next Tuesday, and those who live too far away are for the most part wishing they were there. The members missing their absence will have the railway budget for digestion, and in their return it is expected the railway estimates will be among the first of the government business taken up.

When the house resumes on Tuesday next it is expected to be only a matter of a few days until there is an announcement from the government in regard to the sittings of the special committee on soldiers' civil re-establishment and pensions. It is also anticipated that there will likely be an announcement, before either of these committees are called up on to begin work, to the effect that the government has not changed its attitude toward cash gratuities, but is as firmly opposed to them as ever. This, it is understood, was intimated to a delegation of returned soldiers which met the soldier members of the house earlier in the present week.

### Some Oppose Idea

Several of the returned soldier members of parliament have already declared themselves as opposed to the idea of cash gratuities, and these say they have not altered their opinions. They are in some cases, however, of the opinion that there should be an increase of pensions in certain directions, and also some provision for students and professional men who are having a hard time to get back to civil life after their services overseas.

There is talk of the budget speech being delayed until the prime minister is back in the house, in which case, with a budget debate of three weeks or a month in duration, there will be no prorogation before the end of May. Some of the members are talking now of getting home about May 24, unless something unforeseen happens.—Calgary Herald.

## SCHOOL FAIRS 1920 CONDUCTED BY DEPARTMENTS OF AGRICULTURE AND EDUCATION

In order to encourage the boys and girls on our farms to take a more active interest in Agriculture and domestic science, the provincial department of agriculture in conjunction with the provincial department of education is promoting the holding of school fairs, in which the pupils of a group of schools will be able to enter into competition with each other in the several branches under the direction of these two departments. We are publishing below a circular that is being sent out by the departments dealing with the subject of school fairs, and we hope the circular will receive careful study, so that assistance may be given to make a school fair possible all over this district. The inspector for Macleod, Mr. M. E. Lazerte, is doing everything possible to promote the objects set forth in this circular, and he is receiving the hearty co-operation of the Macleod Agricultural Society.

### Objects

The objects of school fairs may be briefly summarized as follows: 1. To stimulate in the children an interest in the activities of the farm and home. 2. To increase their knowledge of the principles and practices of farming and homemaking. 3. To encourage the teaching of agriculture and home econo-

mics in the rural schools.

4. To increase the interest of parents in the work of the school. 5. To raise the standard of work done by the pupils in all departments of the school.

### Methods of Conducting Fairs

School fairs are conducted as co-operative enterprises between governmental agencies and committees of local people. The government agencies concerned with the fairs are the provincial schools of agriculture, the agricultural representatives, the school inspectors and department of education. The local committees vary in composition; usually every school participating in the fair is represented.

Seeds are distributed to the children of a selected group of schools. The children plant these seeds at home, care for their gardens during the summer, and in the autumn exhibit the products at a fair held at a central point. In addition to those for garden products, classes are open for livestock, grains, cooking, sewing and school work. The work of the various agencies concerned with the fair is outlined as follows:

### Responsibilities of the Committee

1. Decide on the schools to be included in the centre. The group should consist of from eight to 25. 2. Send to the principal of the agricultural school in whose territory the fair is being held a list of the schools, together with the teachers' names and the number of children in each school. (See forms 1 and 2.)

3. Receive seeds sent out by the Agricultural school and deliver them to the various schools.

4. Raise money for prizes other than those provided by the department of agriculture. It is suggested that the board of each school be asked to contribute a definite sum.

5. Make all local arrangements necessary for the success of the fair.

### Contributions of Gov't Agencies

1. Through the schools of agriculture and agricultural representatives and school inspectors, provide supervision.

2. Supply seeds to the pupils of the schools. The supply will be based on the information furnished by the committee in Forms 1 and 2.

3. Print instructional circulars, entry forms, entry tags, prize cards.

4. Supply mounting cards and insect pins for plant and insect collections.

5. Print prize lists, provided the standard list submitted by the department is adopted.

6. Grant money for livestock prizes to the extent of \$25 for each fair, provided the fair is held separately from the agricultural society's fair.

### Conditions of Gov't Assistance

1. The number of schools included in the fair must be sufficient to justify the expense. Eight is suggested as minimum. 2. Duties of the committee as outlined must be agreed to. 3. The fair must be held between August 30th and October

9th.

4. A financial statement of the School Fair association, together with a report on the number of children participating and the number of exhibits, must be submitted to the department of agriculture before the end of the year in which the fair is held.

Forms 1 and 2 can be obtained at the School of Agriculture, Claresholm.

These forms should be filled in and sent to the School of Agriculture or the agricultural representative for the district.

### Districts

District No. 1 comprises all territory along and south of the main line of the C.P.R. Address communications regarding school fairs in this district to the Principal School of Agriculture, Claresholm, Alta.

District No. 2 includes territory north of No. 1 up to and including the Lacombe-Coronation line of the C.P.R. Address communications to the Principal School of Agriculture, Olds, Alta.

District No. 3 includes all territory in Alberta north of District No. 2. Address communications to the Principal School of Agriculture, Vermilion, Alta.

### Suggestions for Organizing a School Fair

1. Where possible the school inspector should be consulted before definite action is taken.

2. A public meeting should be called. All school boards in the neighborhood should be specially invited to send representatives. Teachers should be urged to attend.

3. At this meeting officers and school representatives should be selected and the organization perfected.

4. A member of the committee, preferably one living at or near the centre, should be appointed to conduct correspondence and receive seeds and other material.

5. The standard prize list published in the school fair circular should be discussed and if possible adopted.

6. As soon as the committee of management is appointed, arrangements should be made with the local bank manager to secure the Canadian Bankers' Association prizes for live stock.

Should a  
Woman Tell?

S. MCCREA

GENERAL

BLACKSMITH

ALL WORK GUARANTEED

MACLEOD - ALTA.

## SPRING AND SUMMER UNDERWEAR

### SHIRTS AND OVERALLS

REASONABLE PRICES

### SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING

CLEARING AT \$1.00

### GLOVES AND GAITERS

FULL LINE OF GARDEN SEEDS, ONION SETS, ETC.

MACLEOD U.F.A. CO-OPERATIVE ASSOC'N

H. H. McLEAN, MGR.

## GET WESTERN VEGETABLES



The Coast valleys of British Columbia produce stringless beans of wonderful flavor.

Ask your grocer to send a can of

QUAKER BRAND  
REFUGEE BEANS

DOMINION CANNERS

B. C. LIMITED  
Head Office, Vancouver, B.C.

## STORAGE BATTERIES

Sold,  
Rebuilt,  
Repaired and  
Recharged.

Work promptly attended to.

W. O. HOODLESS

## REX BARBER SHOP

ELECTRIC  
HAIR CUTTING  
MACHINE

Comfortable Shaves, Fashionable Hair Cuts; Electric Scalp Treatment Given.

J. P. RANKIN  
REX BARBER SHOP

## PALACE CAFE

TAM WICK, Prop.  
FIRST-CLASS MEALS  
TOBACCOS AND CIGARS  
CONFECTIONERY  
SOFT DRINKS

MACLEOD, ALBERTA



## ESTIMATES MADE FOR AGRICULTURE

Sum of \$1,928,810 in Estimates Under Head of Agriculture and Statistics

### SHEEP NOT INCLUDED IN SPECIFIED ACT

Hon. C. W. Mitchell, Acting Minister Owing to Illness of Marshall

EDMONTON, March 30.—That the government should include sheep as well as cattle under the terms of the Livestock Encouragement Act was the contention of J. A. McColl (government). Acadia, in discussing an item of \$24,000 for the administration of that act in the agricultural estimates, which were passed Tuesday by the house.

Mr. McColl's proposal to include sheep within the terms of the Livestock Encouragement Act was also emphasized during a discussion of another item for \$25,000 for destruction of noxious weeds in unorganized municipalities. Mr. McColl said that if sheep were kept in districts where this weed was prevalent, they would soon crop it down besides putting the ground in good shape where it was kept in summer fallow. He thought, however, that a statute law amendment should be brought in which, unlike the terms of the Livestock Encouragement Act would permit of the advancing of from \$400 to \$500 to individual farmers, instead of to groups of livestock men as required under the Livestock Encouragement Act.

#### Reason for Group System

Andrew Gilpin (opposition), Lacombe, while agreeing that sheep should be included within the terms of the act, did not think advances should be made to individuals. He wanted to know what security the government would have for its money, saying that the reason the advances for cattle were required to be obtained by groups of men was on account of the security given by the government through the joint and several notes signed by the groups. Mr. McColl asserted that this was not the reason for the group system, that it was because the aid to obtain cattle was mostly for homesteaders, and because they could not put up their land for security, the device of having groups of five sign the notes was originated. In the case of advances for sheep, which would be in districts already well settled, where the people owned their land, he thought the land itself would be sufficient security.

#### Mitchell is Game

Hon. Duncan Marshall, minister of agriculture, who has been ill for two weeks with an attack of influenza, was unable to attend the session, and his estimates were carried through the house by Hon. R. Mitchell, provincial treasurer, who was subjected to some chaffing by members in regard to his agricultural experience. The treasurer said after the session he was willing to bet that he had shipped more grain out of the province than any other member of the house.

In discussing an item of \$132,000 in capital account on the purchase and equipment of demonstration farms, Mr. Mitchell, replying to a question of Col. Nelson Spencer (opposition), Medicine Hat, said the government was satisfied that the demonstration farm policy was the right one and that it was attaining success. George Hoadley (opposition), Okotoks, remarked that the farms were run as adjuncts to the agricultural schools. The money voted is for the equipment and carrying through of land purchased for demonstration farms already laid out. Mr. Mitchell said the minister of agriculture had informed him that if the new school near Raymond could be opened at

once, there would already be more students than it could handle.

#### Why Weeds Spread

In regard to the noxious weed trouble, Lieut. Frank Walker (government), Victoria, said that the organized municipalities which are supposed to suppress the weed menace themselves under the act, are paying no attention to enforcement of the law. It was utterly useless for one farmer to clean up when his neighbors did not do so also, and he thought pressure should be brought to bear on the municipalities to enforce the act.

Hon. A. G. Mackay, minister of health and municipal affairs, said this was something which had been considered.

"Would you," he asked, "be willing to go so far as to penalize and fine municipal councillors who are not enforcing the act?" "I'm one that would," replied Mr. Walker emphatically.

Mr. McColl said that unorganized municipalities in his locality were enforcing the act, that most of the trouble was in the unorganized municipalities for which the appropriation was designed, and that the only objection he had to it was that it was too small.

Discussing the item of \$14,000 for expenditures in connection with brands and publication of the official brand book, Mr. Mitchell said that the new brand books were almost ready and would be distributed at a price of \$8.00 each.

#### Should Pay Interest

In a discussion of the capital sum of \$750,000 provided this year for advances to encourage the dairy and creamery industry, especially in the marketing of these products, D. Morkeberg (government), Innisfail, said that it must be remembered that only a comparatively small amount of this sum was in use at any one time. A number of members expressed the opinion that the principle of the advances was correct, but that the industry should pay interest for the use of the funds. Mr. Morkeberg thought the dairymen would not object to this, but made a strong plea that there be no interference with the system of advances which was raising the industry to such an important plane in the province.

An item of \$500,000 for collecting and mounting specimens for the natural history museum brought remarks from J. H. Kemmis (opposition), Pincher Creek, that the government should impose an export tax on the remains of dinosaurs and other prehistoric animals which formerly cavorted around the Red Deer district before legislatures were thought of. Wm. Davidson (government), North Calgary, said that scientific reports showed that there were enough bones of these former Albertans in the deposits to stock every museum on the continent, and he did not think it would be wise to interfere with such researches in view of this fact.

#### A Family Spat

A little family spat developed on the opposition side when an item of \$10,000 for encouragement of immigration came up. Premier Stewart said the money was to be spent in collaboration with the campaign of the C.P.R. and other organizations in bringing bona fide farmers from the States, and to help combat an anti-immigration campaign being waged down in the States against immigration to Canada.

Alex Moore (U.F.A.), Cochrane, thought that while colonization should be encouraged, steps should be taken to see that the laws against importation of peoples like the Doukhobors and Mennonites were enforced. The premier retorted that the government had never spent a penny to bring in such people. Several members recalled the "Mennonite-Daly" incident of the last session, and the premier replied that the question had all been threshed out and whatever Daly had done,

it had been shown that the government was not behind it.

Mr. Hoadley said he was against spending any government money in an immigration campaign carried on by private individuals. He was against having any part of this \$10,000 go for the purpose of the industrial congress. He also remarked that he thought there should be no aid from the government to localities which sought to get immigrants by special bonuses and inducements such as free gas and the like. Of course that did not apply to railways bringing in people to settle on their own lands.

#### Spencer Takes Umbrage

Col. Nelson Spencer (opposition), Medicine Hat, took umbrage at this remark and declared that if Mr. Hoadley was referring to Medicine Hat, that the citizens of that city "did not ask advice from any member of this house as to how we should run our business, which closed the incident."

Besides the items above referred to, others in the agricultural estimates by the house included:

Expenditures under agricultural societies ordinance including grants of \$7,000 each to the Calgary and Edmonton exhibitions, \$110,000; expenses of official judges of agricultural exhibitions, \$9,000; to promote work of livestock and agricultural institutes and short course schools, \$10,000; to promote and encourage production and provide for distribution of seed grain and provincial seed fair, \$12,000; stock inspection, \$30,000; administration of Stallion Act, \$10,000; collection and compilation of agricultural and other statistics, \$4500; expenses in connection with the protection of game, \$25,100; to promote and encourage dairy work, \$35,000; operation of schools of agriculture and demonstration farms, \$128,000; to assist creameries, \$4500; expenditure under prairie fires ordinance, \$400; publicity commissioner's office, \$25,000 including salary of \$2520 for the commissioner; to promote and encourage poultry industry and operation of egg marketing service, \$17,500; Women's institutes and grants to same \$15,000.

#### Miscellaneous Grants

Under the heading of miscellaneous grants the following were passed: Fair stock show, \$3000; cattle breeders, Calgary, \$1500; cattle breeders, Edmonton, \$500; sheep breeders, Calgary, \$500; sheep breeders, Edmonton, \$350; swine breeders, Edmonton, \$350; swine breeders, Calgary, \$200; poultry breeders, Calgary, \$200; Alberta Fair association, \$1000;

Alberta Natural History society, \$100; Edmonton spring stock show, \$5000; Western Canada Irrigation association, \$500; Alberta Dairymen's association, \$500; expenses in connection with eradication of mange, \$500; encouragement and improvement of draft horse breeding in Alberta, \$35,000; contingencies of \$4000; increases in salaries under grading by efficiency officer, \$12,000.

The biggest item on the list was \$1,200,000 for hay and relief work in drought areas, which had already been fully discussed under the special bill providing for the distribution of such relief.

#### PRESBYTERIAN

Primrose tea under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid of St. Andrew's Church in the Town Hall, Saturday, May 1st. Apron sale, sale of fancy goods, pantry table and afternoon tea. 5-4 t

Hospital Aid card party and dance, April 12

## OFFICIAL DIRECTORY TOWN OF MACLEOD

#### Council

Mayor—J. L. Facett.  
Councillors—J. J. Muldoon, R. J. E. Gardiner, F. Morris, A. McDonald, F. Thewlis, R. T. McNicol.

Secretary-Treasurer—E. Foster-Brown.  
Council meet first and third Mondays every month in the Town Hall.

#### Committees

Finance—McNicol, Thewlis, Morris.  
Police—Muldoon, McNicol and Gardiner.  
Fire—Morris, Gardiner and Thewlis.  
Water and Light—Gardiner, Muldoon, McDonald.  
Sanitation—Thewlis, McDonald, McNicol.  
Health Board—J. L. Fawcett, V. Pearson, R. McNay, A. T. Leather and A. Young.  
Superintendent Engineer—V. Pearson.  
Second Engineer—Frank Seymour and M. Hill.  
Chief of Police—S. O. Lawson.  
Fire Chief—Wesley Shield.

District Court Judge—E. P. McNeil.  
Clerk of Supreme and District Court—T. Dickson.  
Justices of the Peace—G. H. Stedman, W. A. Day.  
Provincial Police Magistrate—Major Burrell.

Provincial Police—Corp. Watt.  
Crown Prosecutor—J. W. McDonald.  
Coroner—A. F. Grady.  
Member of Provincial Parliament—Geo. Skelding.  
Medical Health Officer—Dr. S. J. Kirk.  
Registrar of Vital Statistics—A. F. Grady.  
Local Agent Government Telephones—W. E. Kope.

#### Macleod Hospital Board

A. T. Leather, chairman; E. F. Brown, K. W. Reikie, R. D. McNay, A. D. Ferguson, Rev. J. Kennedy, Rev. W. A. Lewis, Rev. J. Osborn, R. McNicol, F. Morris, J. D. Matheson, C. W. Stevens, A. F. Grady, Alex. MacLeod, J. W. Foreash; matron, Miss Sarney.

#### Macleod Agricultural Society

President—Mr. H. McIntosh.  
1st vice-president—Mr. A. T. Leather.  
2nd vice-president—Mr. M. Bailey.  
Secretary-treasurer—Mr. R. J. E. Gardiner.

#### Board of Trade

As the annual meeting will be held soon, the names of the Officers will be published in a later issue.

#### Public School Board

Chairman—R. T. McNicol.  
Trustees—J. A. Fawcett, W. A. Day, R. W. Stewart, H. Little.  
Secretary-Treasurer—E. Foster-Brown.

#### Separate School Board

Chairman—T. H. Stedman.  
Trustees—H. Gallagher, M. Jordan, J. J. Burke.  
Sec. Treas.—J. Ryans.  
Inspector for the Macleod Inspectorate—Mr. L. A. Lazerte, Macleod.

Royal Canadian Mounted Police  
Macleod Detachment staff officers:

Commanding Officer—Superintendent R. Y. Douglass, Inspector J. A. McDonald, Inspector W. J. Lindsay, Inspector Howard Townsend, Sergeant-Major W. Armer, Srgts. J. A. Webb and J. A. Allen.

## CHURCH DIRECTORY

#### Christ Church, Macleod.

(Anglican)  
Every Sunday, 8 a.m., Holy Communion.  
1st and 3rd Sundays, 10.30 a.m., Matins. 6 a.m., Holy Communion.  
2nd, 4th and 5th Sundays, 11 a.m., Matins and Litany.  
Every Sunday, 7.30 p.m. Evensong.  
Intercession Service every Thursday at 7.30 p.m.  
Sunday School every Sunday at 2.30 p.m.  
W. A. regular meeting 1st Monday in the month. Sec. Mrs. C. C. Rhodes.  
W. J. Merrick, M.A., Rector. Phone 60.

#### Methodist Church

Sunday—Worship at 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. Sunday school at 2.30 p.m. Dr. Kirk, Supt.  
Monday—Young People's Meeting at 8 p.m.; Miss M. Thewlis, president. Mission Band at 4.15 p.m.; Mrs. Jos. McNab, leader.  
Tuesday—Ladies' Aid, first Tuesday of month, 4 p.m.; Mrs. W. G. Andrews, president. Women's Missionary Society, 2nd Tuesday of every month at 4 p.m. Mrs. W. A. Lewis, president.  
Wednesday—Prayer Meeting, 8 p.m.  
Thursday—Mission Circle, 8 p.m., 2nd Thursday of every month. Miss E. Thiel, secretary.  
Friday—Young People's Choir Practice 7 p.m.; E. Demer, leader. Miss Essie McDonald, organist. Senior Choir Practice, 8 p.m.; F. Thewlis, leader. Mrs. Hodgins, organist.  
"The People's Church." Everybody welcome.  
W. A. Lewis, Pastor.

St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church  
Pastor—Rev. J. Kennedy. Phone Wm. Tasker, Choir Leader. Miss Watson, Organist.  
Sundays—Morning service, 11 a.m. Evening service, 7.30 p.m. Sunday school, 2.30 p.m.  
Monday—Ladies' Aid in church rooms, 3 p.m. (1st Monday of month, regular meeting).  
Young People's Society every Monday at 8 p.m.  
Wednesday—Prayer meeting, 8 p.m.  
Thursday—Choir Practice, 8 p.m.  
Women's Missionary Society (regular meeting second Tuesday of each month at 4 p.m.) Junior Mission Band (third Tuesday of every month).

#### Church of the Holy Cross Macleod

Rev. J. Osburne, Pastor.  
Sunday Services—Low Mass at 8.30 a.m. High Mass and sermon at 10.30 a.m. Sunday School at 2.30 p.m. Devotions and Benediction at 7.30 p.m.

#### Salvation Army

3rd Avenue.  
Capt. Miss G. Evans.  
Lieut. Miss V. Parker.  
Sunday Services—Holiness meeting, 11 a.m. Sunday School, 3 p.m. Salvation meeting 7.30 p.m.  
Tuesday and Thursday—Public meeting, 8 p.m.  
Thursday—Band of Love Sewing Class, 4.15.  
Saturday—Girl Guards, 3.30.

## PROFESSIONAL CARDS

#### MEDICAL

S. J. KIRK, M.D., L.M.C.C.  
Physician and Surgeon.  
Office—  
3rd Ave. between 21st and 22nd Sts.  
Office phone 58. Residence Phone 21.

DR. G. S. HILLS, D.D.S.  
Dentist.  
Office, corner 6th St. and 4th Ave., Macleod, Alberta.  
Phone 162

#### LEGAL

JOSEPH D. MATHESON, LL.B.  
Barrister.  
Macleod - Alberta

MCDONALD, MARTIN & MACKENZIE  
Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries Public.  
J. W. McDonald, K.C., T. B. Martin, D. G. Mackenzie.  
Macleod - Alberta

JOHN L. FAWCETT, LL.B.  
Barrister, Notary Public, etc.  
Money to Loan Phone 247  
Macleod, Alberta.

JOSEPH HICKS  
Barrister and Solicitor, Notary Public.  
Money to Loan  
Macleod - Alberta

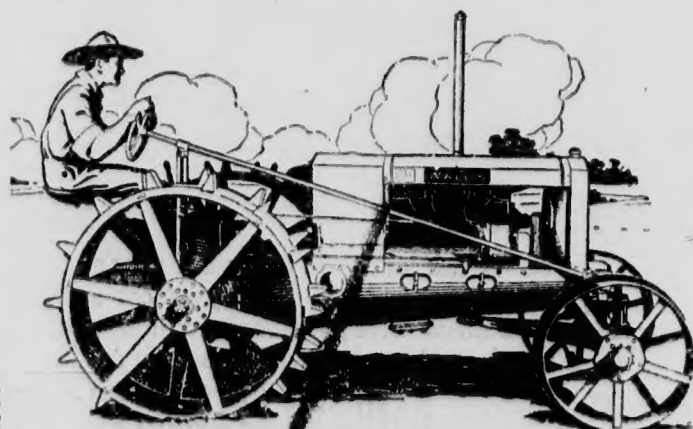
## EGGS WANTED

## MARKET PRICE CASH

## THE SILVER GRILL

## KING CAFE

JOE YOU, Proprietor  
TASTY MEALS  
Everything in Season  
Tobacco, Cigars,  
Ice Cream  
Soft Drinks



## CANADIAN FAIRBANKS-MORSE WALLIS TRACTOR

All gears enclosed, running in bath of oil, even the steering gear—valve-in-head motor, removable cylinder walls, high tension magneto, impulse starter—fitted with Bennett air cleaner; the drive wheels have fender equipment.

Our Experience is at Your Service on All Tractors and Farm Machinery  
ALSO AGENTS FOR  
HART-PARR, HEIDER, AND AVERY TRACTORS  
IN ALL SIZES  
ALL POWER MACHINERY USED IN TRACTOR FARMING—J. I. CASE PLOWS.

DILATUSH & WHITE, AGENTS, MACLEOD



## LOCAL AND PERSONAL

Miss Kidd of the High School staff left for a visit to Calgary on Tuesday.

Farmers requiring hay can get same by leaving orders with Hugh Macdonald. This is good timothy and alfalfa.

Miss Ellen Forbes, formerly of Macleod public school, now of Canmore, was in town for Easter visiting Mrs. R. Cotton.

Miss Hughes, who has been attending the Normal school in Edmonton to take the place of Miss Netta Clarke in the public school.

Owing to the absence from town of the mayor and some of the councilmen there was no meeting of the council on Monday.

Miss Beeres of the public school staff left for a visit to Calgary, taking in the teachers' convention, which is being held there this week.

Mayor Fawcett, Councillors McNichol and Morris, together with Sec. Treas. E. Foster Brown left for Edmonton on Monday on civic business.

Graham Cotton of Regina R. C. M. P. has been transferred to Montreal. He is now on a short furlough and is home with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. Cotton.

Mrs. T. D. Sutherland reports that her brother, who has been confined to the Holy Cross Hospital with a broken leg, is improving rapidly and hopes to be out very soon.

Geo. Sparkes, who for some time has been clerk in the grocery department at Reach's store, left for Cowley, where he has taken a position as manager for Searl & Co.

Miss Florine E. Rothney, M.A., who is a daughter of James Rothney of Macleod, has been appointed teacher in the language department of Lethbridge high school.

Major Burel has been busy on the flats during the past week and the surveys of the McLaren property are now practically complete, so that it is possibly well assured that the mill will be established in Macleod.

The pupils of the high school conducted a very successful "Violet Day" on Saturday last in the interests of the local Hospital Aid. Although the day was very disagreeable and anything but spring-like, yet the sum of \$143 was raised. The ladies of the Hospital Aid wish to thank the public of Macleod for the generous response to their efforts.

A farmer living 15 miles south of town was figuring up the other day how many times he had made the trip from his home to town and back for feed since last October. He found that he had made 40 trips up to end of March, and that means 1200 miles over some of the worst roads and through the roughest storms Southern Alberta has seen for many years.

## CARD PARTY AND DANCE

A card party and dance will be given in the Town Hall on Monday, April 12, under the auspices of the Hospital Aid. Cards from 8 to 11. Dancing until 2 a.m. Gentlemen, \$1.00; ladies 50c.

5-11

Should a  
Woman Tell?

## CHRONOLOGICAL PUZZLE

A subscriber offers this suggestion to the employee who thinks he is having a hard time of it:

Are you earning your salary? Think it over. Take a pencil and figure out the schedule below (all ways subtract):

There are days in the year 365

You sleep eight hours a day 122

243

You rest 8 hours a day 122

121

There are 52 Sundays in a year 52

69

Half day Saturday all year 26

43

Legal holidays in the year 12

31

One hour a day for lunch 16

15

Two weeks vacation 14

1

Now, how much do you owe your boss? Think it over! — Lethbridge Herald.

## NEW VULCANIZING WORKS IN MACLEOD

R. E. Chaplin of Lethbridge is starting up in the vulcanizing business in the old stand at the corner of 2nd Ave. and 20th St. Mr. Chaplin is a member of the firm of Lethbridge Vulcanizing Works, a firm that has given unqualified satisfaction to the Lethbridge public for the past six years. The business at Macleod will be conducted by R. E. Chaplin, manager and mechanic.

R. E. Chaplin is a returned man, having served overseas three and a half years with the 39th battery, returning at the end of the war with decorations and honors.

## ENLARGEMENTS THE WHITEFOOT PHOTO SERVICE

Those snaps of yours should be enlarged now before the busy season commences.

## C. W. STEVENS

BUILDER,  
CONTRACTOR AND  
WHEELWRIGHT

Estimates on all classes of  
woodwork.  
24th Street, First Door West  
of Hudson's Bay Hardware.

## LISTINGS WANTED

FARM  
AND RANCH  
PROPERTY

GEO. H. SCOUGALL

MACLEOD, ALTA.  
NEW OFFICE:  
OLD BANK OF B.N.A.  
BUILDING

## SPECIALS FOR SAT. SELLING IN THE DRY-GOODS DEPARTMENT

## COATING SERGES, \$3.85 YD.

An All Wool Coating Serge guaranteed to give the wearer satisfaction—comes in shades of royal blue, myrtle, brown and wine; 52 inches wide—regular \$4.50.

SATURDAY SPECIAL, \$3.85 YD

## An Extra Special in Shantung Silk

DYED SHANTUNG, \$2.75 Value \$2.39

Here is a silk line worth your consideration—best quality Dyed Shantung Silk—heavy made in colors of reseda, rose, Copenhagen, helio, apricot and white. Good value today at \$2.75 yard.

SATURDAY SPECIAL \$2.39

## FINE WHITE COTTON, 39c YD.

A very fine quality of white cotton—fine weave with soft finish—no filling; 34 inches wide—usual 50c yard.

SATURDAY SPECIAL, 39c YD

## STRIPED FLANNELETTE, 29c YD.

Another exceptional bargain—heavy made stripe flannelette in a variety of colorings; 29 inches wide—usually sold at 39c yard.

SATURDAY SPECIAL, 29c YD.

## BUCK TOWELS FOR 59c YD.

Extra good quality Buck Towels, expressly made for wear and tear; size 36 inches by 20 inches—usual 75c. pair.

SATURDAY SPECIAL, 59c YD

## SHEPHERD CHECK, 85c YD.

Two pieces only Shepherd Check Dress Material; nothing better or more useful for a cheap dress for the kiddies—worth \$1.25 yard.

SATURDAY SPECIAL, 85c YD.

## CREAM WINCEY, 69c YD.

Reason for the low price being last year's stock. Extra good quality imported Wincey; most suitable for ladies' or kiddies' wear; washes beautifully; 36 in. wide—is worth double what we are asking for it.

SATURDAY SPECIAL, 69c YD.

## BLACK MESSALINE SILK, \$2.19 YD.

A chance to buy a nice piece of black silk for skirt, waist or dress—very soft make, rich black Messaline—will give perfect satisfaction—36 inches wide—usual \$2.75 yard.

SATURDAY SPECIAL, \$2.19 YD.

## BOYS' AND GIRLS' COTTON HOSE, 49c PAIR

"Leader Brand" Black 2-plain 1-rib Cotton Hose; stainless dye and very elastic; makes a good every-day stocking and exceptional value considering today's prices—all sizes; usual 60c. pair.

SATURDAY SPECIAL, 49c PAIR

## New Arrivals in Ladies Silk Hose

We have received a consignment of Handsome Silk Hose in the famous "Venus" and Holeproof makes. These goods are exceptionally high-grade stock and being bought some time ago the prices are extremely moderate.

## LADIES' VENUS HOSIERY

A superfine silk stocking, made to give the wearer the utmost satisfaction. Comes in colors of cordovan brown, taupe, dark grey, and white.

\$2.50 PAIR

## HOLEPROOF LADIES' HOSIERY

Pure silk hose with heavy lisle garter top and heel—colors are gun metal, buck, champagne, nigger, black and white.

\$2.15 PAIR

## ADANAC SILK HOSIERY

A medium grade silk with lisle garter top and toes—comes in black only—all sizes.

\$1.65 PAIR

## HOLEPROOF LISLE HOSE

A splendid wearing stocking for everyday use—good quality lisle and in black only—all sizes.

85c PAIR

## Grocery Specials

SODA BISCUITS, 8-LB. BOX

WEEK-END SPECIAL, \$1.75

CHLORIDE OF LIME, BULL DOG BRAND

WEEK-END SPECIAL, 2 TINS 25c

LUX SOAP FLAKES

WEEK-END SPECIAL, 2 FOR 25c

MARMALADE, LIBBY'S 1-LB GLASS JARS

WEEK-END SPECIAL, 35c

APRICOTS, LIBBY'S 1-LB TINS

WEEK-END SPECIAL, 2 TINS 59c

PICKLES, WHITE ONION

WEEK-END SPECIAL 22c BOTTLE

BISCUITS, ASSORTED PACKAGES

WEEK-END SPECIAL, 2 PKGS. 35c

**The Hudson's Bay Company.**  
INCORPORATED 1870 HERBERT E. BURRIDGE, STORES COMMISSIONER

MACLEOD

MACLEOD

MACLEOD